

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/30/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/19 - 4/22/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN C. SEATON</b>	TYPED BY <b>mmh</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS-S</b>	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 2/12/65, NY.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from AT 1379-S\*, AT 1380-S\*, AT 1381-S\*, AT 1386-S\*, NY 4092-S\*, NY 4099-S\* and NY 4212-S\* all of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. In order not to jeopardize these sources, the secret classification is being used.

3 cc's kept by  
Buckley Exhibits  
5/5/65

APPROVED  <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9- Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1- G-2, First Army (RM) 1- 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM) 1- DIO, Third Naval District (RM) 4- New York (100-153735)	100-153735-1389
	CH
	Searched _____ Serialized <u>A</u> Indexed _____ Filed <u>2</u>
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	Request Recd.
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
By	Notations

NY 100-153735

It is also being classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 694-S\* who furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. This classification is being utilized in order to protect this valuable source.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, an appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in the report. It was felt that to set forth such a large number of characterizations immediately following the place where they are mentioned in the details would have detracted from the continuity of the report. However, in some instances where it was felt for purposes of clarity, ease in reading . . . and in order to obtain the full impact of the information; characterizations of individuals have been included immediately after the mention of the name. The appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

NY 100-153735

JOHN W. ROBINSON

Progressive Labor Movement

[redacted]  
Socialist Workers Party

[redacted]  
Congress of Racial Equality

RAYMOND F. MOHR

Negro American Labor Council

[redacted]  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference

[redacted]  
National Association for the  
Advancement of Colored People

[redacted] CP Youth leader, [redacted]

and [redacted], who are also members of the CP of Illinois, engaged in conversation. [redacted] stated that he has learned from "a reliable authority" who was not further identified that the Progressive Labor Party in NY is planning an armed revolt in Harlem; however, [redacted] did not furnish any further details with respect to dates or the identity of possible instigators of such action.

[redacted] stated that the FBI with its informants in PLM certainly knows of this plan. [redacted] indicated that it is his belief that these informants have helped to plan this revolt and that J. EDGAR HOOVER will use them to precipitate the revolt at a moment most advantageous to his purpose.

The foregoing information was furnished by [redacted] on 1/25/65, and it is not being included in the report in view of the fact the information tends to identify the source.

NY 100-153735

The following information is not being included in that section of the report concerning the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), as it is felt that the nature of the information might tend to disclose the identity of [redacted]

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JAMES TORMEY, Labor Organizer, NY CP District and [redacted] met and discussed the agreement between the various companies in the brewing industry, the Teamsters Union and the NALC, concerning alleged discrimination in the brewing industry. TORMEY was interested in what action the NALC was going to take regarding the 35 names on the list of men who had "shaped-up" at the hiring hall and asked if they would be placed in regular jobs. TORMEY asked [redacted] to take this up with [redacted] of the NY Chapter of the NALC and have him secure the work records of these men; ascertain how much time they have and where they are placed. TORMEY also stated that the NALC should write the different breweries involved to ascertain if the figures concerning their time was accurate, as this data may come in handy at a later date.

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TORMEY stated that the people on the state and national boards of the CP who had been opposed to his work in the NALC now agreed that he was right.

TORMEY advised [redacted] to get all the men from the hiring hall to join the NALC as well as members of their families and friends, as this might be a foundation for building the NALC membership.

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The foregoing information was furnished by [redacted] on 2/12/65.

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With respect to the Workers World Party, there was no pertinent information for this period.

NY 100-153735

On 4/13/65, a pretext telephone call was made by SA PHILIP E. SHERIDAN to [redacted] who advised as to the location of the NYO of the SCLC. The pretext was a potential donor to the SCLC calling for information.

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SAS [redacted] and PETER C. MITESSER, JR. obtained photographs of individuals entering and leaving Chateau Gardens meeting place of the NY State CP Convention, 1/25-27/57. Photographs of [redacted] was identified by SAS [redacted] and JAMES E. GORDON.

The SAS who observed [redacted] at his residence on 3/4/64 are THOMAS J. MC NIFF and [redacted]

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The agent who observed the picketing on 2/24/64 is WILLIAM J. BARRON.

The agents who observed the picketing on 3/2/65 are [redacted] and [redacted]

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The agent who observed the picketing on 3/5/65 is [redacted]

Agents who observed MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. on 4/4/65 are [redacted] and [redacted]

Agents who observed the demonstration on 2/5/65 are [redacted] and ROBERT EDWARD BOWE.

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Agents who observed the demonstration on 3/8/65 are STEPHEN FEDUNIAK, JOHN R. HAWKEN, [redacted] and [redacted]

NY 100-153735

SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/9/65 are JOSEPH V. WATERS, THOMAS J. DEVINE, [redacted]

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[redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted]

SAS referred to in characterization of [redacted] are [redacted] AND [redacted]

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[redacted]

SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/20/65 are SAS [redacted] and JOHN C. SEATON.

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b7C

[redacted]

SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/14/65 are [redacted] and JOHN F. LANGTRY.

[redacted]

Agents who observed [redacted] on 9/12/55 were E. J. GALLAGHER and ROBERT H. BERTKE and on 9/14/55 ROBERT H. BERTKE and [redacted].

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Agents who interviewed [redacted] on 12/29/54 were [redacted] and ROBERT A. VILLEMURE.

[redacted]

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1  
NY 2359-S\*

NY T-2  
NY 2745-S\*

NY T-3  
[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

NY T-5

NY 2360-S\*

NY T-6

[REDACTED]

b7D

NY T-7

NY 4929-S\*

NY T-8

NY 4891-S\*

NY T-9

NY 2362-S\*

NY T-10

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

NY T-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

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[REDACTED]

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b7D

NY T-13  
[Redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON  
Instant Report

[Redacted]

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" [Redacted]  
" THEODORE R. BASSETT  
" MICHAEL DAVIDOW  
" ROBERT THOMPSON  
" BETTY GANNETT TORMEY  
" GEORGE MORRIS  
" JESSE GRAY  
" [Redacted]

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100-153735-1112

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NY T-14  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterization of  
"

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

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NY T-15  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

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b7C

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NY T-16  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

Characterization of

b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-17  
NY 4092-S\*

NY T-18

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Characterization of CLARENCE JONES

NY T-19  
NY 694-S\*

Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

" [Redacted]  
"  
"  
" MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN  
" ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN  
" GUS HALL  
" JAMES JACKSON  
" IRVING POTASH  
" [Redacted]  
" MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

b6  
b7C

NY T-20  
NY 4212-S\*

NY T-21  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

b7D

NY T-22  
[Redacted]

Characterization of MILITANT LABOR FORUM

" [Redacted]  
" 100-97078-5617  
[Redacted]

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b7C

NY T-23  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b7D	NY T-24 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] 100-153557-57	b6 b7C
	NY T-25 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] " " [redacted] 100-153735-1245	
b6 b7C b7D	NY T-26 [redacted] [redacted] (By Request)	Characterization of [redacted] [redacted]	b6 b7C
b7D	NY T-27 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] " " JAMES TORMEY " " [redacted]	b6 b7C
	NY T-28 AT 1386-S*		
b7D	NY T-29 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]	b6 b7C
	NY T-30 CG 5824-S*	Characterization: of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG " " [redacted] " " HENRY WINSTON " " CARL WINTER " " WILLIAM WEINSTONE " " DOROTHY HEALEY " " GIL GREEN " " [redacted]	b6 b7C

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b7D

NY T-31

[Redacted]

Characterization of  
"  
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[Redacted]

NY T-32

NY 3246-S\*

Characterization of  
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[Redacted]

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NY T-33

NY 4276-S\*

Characterization of

[Redacted]

NY T-34

[Redacted]

Characterization of  
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[Redacted]

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100=153735-1073

NY T-35

[Redacted]

Characterization of  
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[Redacted]

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A.

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-36

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

NY T-37

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

NY T-38

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

NY T-39

NY 2017-S\*

Characterization of

[Large Redacted Block]

b7D

NY T-40

[Redacted]

Characterization of

NY T-41

[Redacted]

Characterization of

NY T-42

[Redacted]

Characterization of

NY T-43

[Redacted]

Characterization of

NY T-44

[Redacted]

100-153735-1112

Characterization of

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[Redacted]

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b7C

NY 100-15375

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>	
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NY T-48 [redacted]	[redacted]	
Characterization of " [redacted]	100-153735-1112	b6 b7C
NY T-49 [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
Characterization of " JESSE GRAY " [redacted]		b6 b7C
NY T-50 [redacted]	157-1344-41 100-153735-1190 100-147372-1B30(4)	
NY T-51 [redacted]	100-153735-1029	b7D
NY T-52 [redacted]	[redacted]	
Characterization of " [redacted] " JACK KLING		
NY T-53 [redacted] (potential racial informant)	100-153735-874	b6 b7C

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

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b7D

NY T-54

[Redacted]

100-153735-874

NY T-55

NY 1831-S\*

NY T-56

NY 1300-S\*

NY T-57

NY 1190-S\*

Characterization of HARRY and

[Redacted]

NY T-58

NY 3222-S\*

b6  
b7C  
b7D

NY T-59

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

(By Request)

NY T-60

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

NY T-61

NY 719-S\*

b7D

NY T-62

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-63

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Characterization of

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-64

NY 4099-S\*

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-65  
CSLA 3200-S\*

Characterization of

[Redacted]

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NY T-66

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

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b6  
b7C  
b7D

NY T-67

[Redacted]

Characterization of

NY T-68

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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b6  
b7C  
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NY T-69

[Redacted]

NY T-70

[Redacted]

b7D

NY T-71

[Redacted]

Characterization of MALCOLM X  
100-153735-1026  
Characterization of JAMES SHABAZZ

NY T-72

[Redacted]

100-153735-1026

NY T-73  
NYO Confidential  
Mail Box

NY T-74

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

b6  
b7C

(By Request)

NY T-75

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-76  
NY 1286-S\*

Characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY  
NEEDLEMAN

NY T-77  
Former  
NY 1537-S\*

Characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY  
NEEDLEMAN

NY T-78  
NY 3225-S\*

Characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY  
NEEDLEMAN

NY T-79  
[Redacted]

100-153735-970  
Characterization of [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

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b6  
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NY T-80  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

NY T-81  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Characterization of  
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[Redacted]

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NY T-82  
[Redacted]

Characterization of  
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[Redacted]

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b7D

NY T-83

[Redacted]

Characterization of  
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[Redacted]

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b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

NY T-84

[Redacted]

100-7629-6308

(By Request)

NY T-85

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

b7D

NY T-86

Photographic  
Surveillance

Characterization of

NY T-87

[Redacted]

100-109091-1 p2

NY T-88

NY 4251-S\*

Characterization of

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-89

NY 2760-S\*

Characterization of HELEN WINTER  
" " CARL WINTER  
" " JACK STACHEL  
" " ALBERT J. LIMA  
" " GEORGE MEYERS

b7D

NY T-90

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-91

[Redacted]

Characterization of

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-92  
NY 2010-S\*

Characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

NY T-93  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

NY T-94  
[Redacted]

Characterization of JACOB GREEN  
" [Redacted]

b7D

NY T-95  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

NY T-96  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]  
Characterization of [Redacted]  
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NY T-97  
[Redacted]

NY T-98  
ESS, NYCPD

100-153735-942 p. 48  
-942 p. 50, 51, 52  
Instant Report

NY T-99  
[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

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NY T-100  
[Redacted]

Instant Report

NY T-101  
[Redacted]

Instant Report  
[Redacted]

b7D

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

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NY T-102

[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]  
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NY T-103

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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NY T-104

[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

NY T-105

Anonymous Source  
of the WFO as Set out  
in report of SA [Redacted]

Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL

[Redacted] Dated 7/19/50,

b7D

WFO

re: NLG; IS-C

NY T-106

[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-107

LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Characterization of PAUL and [Redacted]

NY T-108

AT 1379-S\*

NY T-109

AT 1380-S\*

NY T-110

AT 1381-S\*

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-111  
NY 2440-S\*

Characterization of FARRELL DOBBS  
" " [redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-112  
[redacted]

[redacted]  
100-97078-5623

b6  
b7C

NY T-113  
[redacted]

[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

NY T-114  
[redacted]

100-153557-1B3(6)

NY T-115  
[redacted]

Characterization of HDC

b7D

NY T-116  
[redacted]

100-153735-1162

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 8/1/65.

~~SECRET~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, First Army (RM)  
1 - 2nd OSI District (RM)  
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN C. SEATON  
Date: April 30, 1965

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

## Synopsis:

In 1/65, at a meeting of leading functionaries of CP, USA, HENRY WINSTON said the Party must root itself among working class Negroes and working class youth; people in Harlem are turning to Muslims because "we" are not giving leadership. In 2/65, information was received indicating CP plans to spend \$10,000 in the South in 1965 in the struggle for democratic expansion. An enlarged meeting of CP, USA National Board was held in 2/65 and [redacted] stated a National Convention should be held in 12/65; in preparation for the convention committees should be formed to deal with, among other things, a plan of work in the civil rights field. CARL WINTER suggested the Party be rebuilt in such a way as to take part in the American mainstream in such fields as civil rights and youth. In 2/65, GUS HALL stated the Party condemned racism as evil but has not related this to capitalism. In 2/65, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented the Party must update its position on civil rights; he said Negro people are trying to achieve freedom within the framework of capitalism and the Party must show them equality is not achievable under capitalism. CP, USA National Negro Commission meeting was held in 3/65; WINSTON stated after the McCarran Act had

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~~SECRET~~  
~~GROUP 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

NY 100-153735

Synopsis (continued):

been defeated the Party would hold its National Convention and project a program of action and find its way into the mainstream of the Negro People's Movement. LIGHTFOOT said the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community; he proposed the CP try to initiate conferences in Negro community dealing with the problems there; he said CP's role in the South must be strengthened. GUS HALL stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge into one unified struggle the struggle of the working class for better living conditions and the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. LIGHTFOOT stated an expanded war in Vietnam would hurt the Negro people and the fight for freedom; he urged efforts be made to end the US war against the Vietnamese people. MIKE DAVIDOW stated the Party was against GALAMISON's school boycott because there was no unity between GALAMISON's group and other civil rights groups, but even though the Party disagreed with the idea, it would support GALAMISON's group. As of 2/65, SWP was very much in support of MALCOLM X and his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity.

NY 100-153735

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the Appendix of this report.

Descriptive information tending to characterize an individual or organization has been included in the narrative where deemed advisable for clarity and ease in reading.

FOIA  
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NY 100-153735

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at  
National Level of the Party

On January 13, 1965, JACK STACHEL discussed the make-up of "The Worker" issue of February 7, 1965, which he said is to be devoted to Negro History Week.

STACHEL remarked that [redacted] will write an article on cultural development among Negroes and that [redacted] would write on the role of youth and Mississippi.

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TED BASSETT remarked that a "State of the Race Conference" would be held on January 30 and 31, 1965, at a place which has not yet been announced. BASSETT said that the conference would assemble top civil rights leaders.

NY T-1  
January, 1965

A meeting of leading functionaries of the CP, USA was held on January 24, 1965, at CP Headquarters, New York City. MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, at this meeting, commented that there is also the problem of building the Party in Negro communities, especially "when our Party base in so many crucial Negro communities is so small to begin with." He noted that in some Negro communities, they have not yet found the forces with which to begin to build. He mentioned that the central problem which pertains to every area of work is the question of cadre training as well as the general problem of cadre. He said that there are some plans offered to make a "dent" and help solve the relation to Negro Youth. He said as regards growth in the Negro community, they need to do a lot more in terms of analysis of the movement and the issues.

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HENRY WINSTON said that the Party must root itself among the working class Negroes and working class youth. He also stated that on the question of the Negro Movement people are turning to the Muslims in Harlem because "we" are not giving leadership. He said that there has been a tremendous rise in the Negro liberation movement but a stagnation or nonexistence of Party influence exists in such areas as Cleveland in the Negro community.

NY T-1  
January, 1965

On January 29, 1965, GIL GREEN and HENRY WINSTON had an informal discussion at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. WINSTON informed GREEN that he had recently talked with PAUL and [redacted] and raised the question of doing something about Africa. WINSTON said he raised, with them, the proposition that "we" start where the Council on African Affairs left off. He said it would be something on Africa that would reflect the status of the Negro people today in the racial movement; WINSTON stated that the Council on African Affairs was primarily to combat South Africa and now "we" should broaden out. He stated the purposes would be: (1) to bring to America information on Africa and the African countries; and (2) to send to Africa the results of the Negro here in America. WINSTON indicated that the [redacted] thought it an excellent idea. He said that [redacted] who has all kinds of connections in the United Nations (UN), is extremely interested to work on such a thing. She conceived the idea of a news bulletin and has a woman, [redacted] who is willing to manage such a bulletin.

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Continuing, WINSTON stated that he asked them to prepare a memo on it and they were happy to do it. He said that she has requested him to help prepare this.

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WINSTON asked GREEN to accompany him to help them from going too far afield. WINSTON further commented that he would like to suggest some people be brought in because PAUL is not too strong organizationally but PAUL's name could bring in a lot of money. He said that if they could bring in [redacted] "we" could take our time, work systematically and have something substantial. GREEN agreed to accompany WINSTON to ROBESON's home.

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WINSTON also remarked that PAUL suggested a possible name, Afro-American Friendship Society. WINSTON added "we will let them decide the name; we will give them the contents." According to WINSTON, PAUL is prepared to give his full service and "I" have spoken to him about raising money, a budget, an office and the like.

GREEN commented that it was important to start to bring him out to the public and thought California would be a good starting place. WINSTON replied that "Freedomways" has already started to bring him out, in April for his birthday. WINSTON felt that his appearances must be planned because he gets confused, adding, "I got him to agree that we would plan his appearances."

NY T-2  
January, 1965

The following information was made available:

"February 1, 1965

"To All Districts  
From National Organization Dept.

"Southern Solidarity

"We all understand how important the struggle in the South today are for the future of our whole country. Our work in the South makes important contributions in the struggle for democratic expansion

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"in every part of the land. It costs money to achieve results in this work. In the year, 1965, we plan to spend \$10,000 for wages, travel and literature for the South. This represents a modest increase over 1964.

"Even this minimal spending will not take place unless there is a fight to get 100 per cent payment of the Southern Solidarity Assessment. In the last number of years many Districts have failed to collect it or turn it in, or have treated it as a voluntary matter.

"Southern Solidarity Assessment is an involuntary assessment of one month's dues to be paid in December, at the end of the dues payment year. Most Districts have not yet completed turning in this assessment for 1964.

"We propose that a real effort be made in February, Negro History Month, to turn in this assessment. The assessment alone, even with the fullest turn-in will not enable us to fulfill the \$10,000 budget for work in the South. We, therefore, have decided that when collecting the assessment, all comrades should be asked to make a voluntary contribution to the Southern Solidarity Fund, over-and-above the assessment. All such money should be turned in as rapidly as possible, but in no case later than April 1st.

"Literature for Negro History Month

"We are informed that New Currents has on hand a limited quantity of Negro Freedom by GUS HALL. This pamphlet deals with the self-interest of white working people in Negro Freedom. It is a 16-page self-cover pamphlet retailing for 10¢ a copy. New Currents is charging 5¢ a copy plus shipping costs. Make check payable to: New Currents Publishers, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

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"There is also available a quantity of the mass distribution 4-page folder, Program to End GHETTOS & Fight Poverty. Its cost is 2¢ a copy plus shipping costs.

"The American People's Program to End Poverty and Unemployment in the U.S. is also still available at 3¢ a copy for this 8-page folder. Both Programs are issued by the CP USA. Checks for the two programs should be made out to Daniel Rubin and should be mailed to: CP USA, 3rd floor, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010. In all cases the literature must be paid for in advance or collect on delivery."

NY T-3  
February, 1965  
NY T-4  
February, 1965

On February 4, 1965, HENRY WINSTON and GIL GREEN had an informal discussion at CP Headquarters, New York City. GREEN stated that he did not believe that "People's World" should be known as a national paper. He said it was a West Coast paper that should branch out but [redacted] was against it. HENRY WINSTON, in defense of [redacted] said that he was not against it providing "we" allow "The Worker" to branch out.

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GREEN stated that "The Worker" would obviously branch out on the West Coast, but the first area for the paper was to try to get into the college field and secondly into the existing civil rights groups.

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February, 1965

"People's World" is a west coast Communist publication.



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An enlarged meeting of the CP, USA National Board was held on February 13, 14 and 15, 1965, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City. DANNY RUBIN, during this meeting, said that a National Convention of the CP should be held in December, 1965. It should not now be announced publicly, but committees should be formed to lay the groundwork. These committees should deal with, among other things, a plan of work in the civil rights field. RUBIN stated that the Civil Rights Commission should build a Negro cadre and work with Negro youth.

On the second day of this meeting, MICKEY LIMA spoke of the success in youth work in the CP in San Francisco. He said there has been a great increase of youthful readers of the "People's World". He said that the Sino-Soviet split, the Party's current legal situation and the Negro struggle must be overcome before the CP can go forward and function more efficiently.

BOB THOMPSON stated that the Party should study actual situations such as the Negro situation in Harlem.

CARL WINTER stated that the CP must be rebuilt in such a way as to take part in the American mainstream in such fields as civil rights and youth.

One of the proposals which was carried at this meeting was to instruct the Civil Rights Commission to establish points of concentration.

NY T-6  
February, 1965

A meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA was held February 13 - 15, 1965, at the Manhattan Hotel, 45th Street at Eighth Avenue, New York City. During the course of this meeting, GUS HALL commented that the Party does not write enough

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about class struggle questions and socialism. The Party takes for granted that everybody knows its strategic policy. Strategy and tactics are especially important to the Party and mistakes have been made in this field in the past. For example, in the civil rights struggle, the Party condemned racism as evil, but did not relate it to capitalism. The Party did not sufficiently explain the daily economics of exploitation with regard to taxes, profits and prices.

HALL stated that the concept of unity of strategy and tactics must be explained to the young comrades. The ruling class fear the Communist Party more than any other group because of its strategy and tactics. The Party must project and react to the new power structure in the South, what that means to unions, what it means to the ultra-right and to the role of the working class.

HALL stated the Party must be the leader of mass movements and the opportunity exists to develop grass roots movements. The Party must start with the idea that capitalism is evil and struggle and mass activity are necessary.

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN delivered the main report at the conclusion of HALL's remarks. RUBIN reported that the Party must be re-gearred with growth as the result. He stated that the Party needs to be rebuilt in membership, financial support and in its literature field. According to RUBIN, important relationships have been made by the Party in the field of civil rights and with labor.

RUBIN continued by stating that the Civil Rights Commission should draw up a program by April 1, 1965, as to left forums and initiatives in the language of the civil rights movement.

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RUBIN stated that the Party must break through in Negro communities. Priority must be given to building Negro cadre and working with Negro youth. This summer, the Party must make a gigantic effort in education.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requested permission to speak, and he commented that the Party must update its position on civil rights. He said that the Negro people are trying to achieve freedom within the framework of capitalism. The Party must show them that equality is not achievable under capitalism. LIGHTFOOT also agreed that the Party's long-range goals must be given more prominence.

HELEN WINTER recommended building a Labor-Negro coalition around electoral issues.

ALBERT "MICKEY" LIMA outlined three areas for consideration in terms of how to overcome the lag in Party functioning.

1. The legal status and how to plan a long-range breakthrough.
2. The split in the world Communist movement.
3. The new stage of history, particularly with regard to the Negro struggle, and how to take advantage of this new stage in history.

JAMES TORMEY spoke briefly concerning the Negro American Labor Council, particularly with regard to its efforts in the housing field and in job discrimination. He said they do exert influence in these areas.

ROBERT THOMPSON stated that he felt that the main problem facing the Party today was cadre training. He said a way must be found to get going on a concentration program. The Party must set goals for itself and then find the ways and means to achieve these goals.

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THOMPSON recommended that a study be made of the actual situations existing and take from this study what is positive. He said a study should be made of the situation as it exists in Harlem and the different groups that are there and to take from it what is positive and achievable in the civil rights movement. He said the same would be true in all fields of Party work.

CARL WINTER stated that the Party needs to be built in order to take a more active part in the American way of life. He said "we" have to concern ourselves with how to change the Party. He said that the Party needs to concern itself with growth among youth, Negroes, and the working class. There is a need to get different kinds of members into the Party and to use what "we" have to get these members. WINTER suggested that the Party pick one area for its work either in youth, trade union or civil rights activities.

At the conclusion of this session on February 14, 1965, among the proposals and motions was that the Civil Rights Commission plan a program with specific points of concentration for the Party. This motion was approved.

NY T-7  
February, 1965

WILL WEINSTONE, at CP Headquarters on February 16, 1965, stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial on the Congo should be placed in every Negro barbershop in Harlem. He also said that no mention of "The Worker" should appear in pamphlets going to Negro universities. As an example, he said HY LUMER should be referred to as the Editor of "Political Affairs".

NY T-8  
February 16, 1965

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A meeting of leading functionaries of the CP, USA was held on February 16, 1965, at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. During this meeting, a discussion took place in connection with "The Worker" and "People's World". GIL GREEN, in commenting about "People's World", stated that the paper should reach into the civil rights field as well as in the South. He said that people would take "People's World" rather than "The Worker" because "The Worker" has been more and more identified with the CP, USA. He argued, "We can still get our viewpoint across in the 'People's World' paper and gain better access in the trade union movement."

JAMES JACKSON commented that he was not opposed to "People's World" entering areas not reached by "The Worker". He said, however, that it must be carefully considered as to who would promote it, what promotion was needed and whether something beneficial would result from such a venture. JACKSON said that "The Worker" has played an important role in the Negro people's movement and in the civil rights field.

NY T-9  
February 16, 1965

On February 27, 1965, [redacted] stated that HENRY WINSTON, whom he described as a "Communist spokesman and a former Smith Act prisoner" would appear at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, March 6, 1965, at 8:00 PM in order to deliver an address entitled "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement -- A Marxist Viewpoint." According to [redacted] attendance at the affair will be by invitation only and a charge will be made of 50¢ for adults and 35¢ for students. WINSTON's appearance at New Haven is under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee.

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NY T-10  
February 27, 1965

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On March 6, 1965, HENRY WINSTON appeared at New Haven, Connecticut, at which time he delivered an address entitled, "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement -- A Marxist Viewpoint." According to the source, the program was under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee. [redacted] was [redacted] of the affair and he introduced HENRY WINSTON.

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WINSTON said that February, 1965, is a Negro history month, that the Negroes have made tremendous contributions in every field and have constantly fought for human and civil rights which would not only benefit them but would also benefit the entire country as a whole. He said that there are those in this country who would maintain the status quo, such individuals being the monopolists and the capitalists. WINSTON said that suggestions have been made to arm the Negroes, however, such action would only play into the hands of the Southern communities who control their local governments completely. He said that suggestions have also been made to make the Negro economically self-sufficient, however, such suggestions would be an impossibility in a country where 180 million white persons are neighbors of the Negro. He said that the better solution would have the Negro enter politics, thereby giving him a greater say-so in the formation of laws, thereby aiding integration and causing better educational facilities to be offered to him. This he described as a giant step toward socialism.

WINSTON said that trade unionism must lead the way in the South which so far has been sparsely organized. He said that he knows it will be extremely difficult to gain entry into the small towns.

WINSTON said "we" must bring pressure into any organization possible, whether it be fraternal, social or a service organization. This pressure must

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be brought to bear on political leaders in order to see that "foreign countries" of Alabama and Mississippi adhere to the Constitution of the United States.

NY T-10  
March 8, 1965

The following "Memorandum" was made available by the source:

"December 10, 1964

"Memorandum

"From: National Negro Commission and Org. Dept.

"To: All Districts and comrades responsible for Negro work.

"Re: Negro History Week Activity for February, 1965.

"The recent meeting of the National Negro Commission held in New York City had a three-point agenda:

- "1. An analysis of the elections in the Negro community.
- "2. We took note of the preparations for a summit meeting called by the Negro American Labor Council some time in January in Washington, D.C.
- "3. Negro History Week Activity.

"In this memo, we shall forego a discussion on the first two points. We believe that the election results are now common knowledge and when the reports as well as the Draft Resolution on the election results is available, this will more than suffice to show the role of the Negro vote and the problems thereof.

"In regard to the second point, this matter has been discussed with all districts.

"We shall therefore discuss Negro History Week 1965.

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"Our approach to organizing activity around this issue must be of a twofold character. On the one hand, we must assist all broad forces interested in Negro History Week activity to make 1965 a turning point in the character of the observance of Negro History Week. Heretofore, the observance has taken the form mainly of highlighting Negro achievements in various fields of endeavor. Naturally, individual Negro achievements, past and present, are important. But we are of the opinion that the struggle must now be mounted on a higher level. In line with the new developments within the country in which all segments of the American people have come closer to a realization of the importance of the Negro Question, it is now possible to broaden the scope of Negro History Week, making it a focal point for the struggle to include the true role of the Negro people and the Negro question, past and present, in the curricula of all schools throughout the nation. This involves pressure on school boards and other governmental levels. Appropriate speakers in schools during and after this period is also a valuable form. We should also assist other forces to prevent Negro History Week from being only an observance of brotherhood. We should encourage trade unions to undertake appropriate programs.

"The other aspect of this year's observance must take the form of highlighting the contributions of the American Communist Party to the struggles of the Negro people, past and present. There is a great urgency for us to raise our Party's participation in this regard to a higher level than ever before in our history. The chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions the CP has made. Tons of literature have been poured out in which either the role of the Party was deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has risen up without any knowledge of our contribution. Many of these young fighters are searching for answers that the present leadership of the Negro liberation movement does not fully provide. It is therefore imperative that our contributions reach these youth.



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"Hence, in the framework of modesty, we must prepare meetings and materials which will serve this purpose. We propose that the central figure highlighting the contributions of American Communists should be around the person of Comrade BEN DAVIS.

"We, therefore, propose that Memorial meetings commemorating his memory and highlighting Communist contributions be organized.

"In New York the plan is to organize in Harlem one of the largest rallies in the last ten years and preparations are under way to achieve this objective. In all the Districts on the Eastern seaboard, such as Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Massachusetts -- where BEN went to school --, Maryland -- where he first worked, etc., we urge full participation in supporting the meeting being organized in Harlem. It is likewise proposed that all other Districts organize BEN DAVIS Memorials, no matter how small or large, although the emphasis must be to give such meetings attention such as we have not done in recent years. The National Office will make speakers available. Comrades WINSTON, JACKSON, PATTERSON, LIGHTFOOT, HALL and others will be available for such gatherings.

"All such memorials should be of a united front character, as broad as possible given the location situation. But in all instances the breadth of such gatherings must not negate the ability to bring forward in the clearest manner the role of BEN DAVIS, the Communist.

"A pamphlet highlighting the life's work of BEN DAVIS is in preparation. We urge the widest distribution of this pamphlet and especially must we guarantee that the young cadre within the various civil rights organizations get a copy of this pamphlet.

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"In addition to this, we are proposing that a special supplement be prepared for "The Worker" which will highlight all the various achievements of the CP throughout the years. We urge preparations for maximum circulation.

"Thirdly, it would be very good if progressive book stores were encouraged to make available package sales of various literature that Communists and other progressives have written on the Negro question.

"Lastly, the Org-Ed Commission is working on an outline for theoretical discussion on the Negro question in all levels of Party organization, to be ready for Negro History Week."

NY T-11  
January 5, 1965

On March 20 and 21, 1965, meetings of the CP, USA National Negro Commission were held at the Woodstock Hotel, West 43rd Street, New York City. The following CP members were observed on March 20, 1965, in attendance:

HENRY WINSTON  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

[REDACTED]  
TED BASSETT

[REDACTED]  
IRVING POTASH  
JACK STACHEL  
GUS HALL  
ARNOLD JOHNSON  
GEORGE MEYERS  
GEORGE MORRIS

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[REDACTED]  
DOROTHY HEALEY  
JAMES TORMEY  
MIKE DAVIDOW

[REDACTED]  
BETTY GANNETT

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The following CP members were observed to be in attendance on March 21, 1965:

HENRY WINSTON  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

[REDACTED]

DOROTHY HEALEY  
GUS HALL  
JACOB GREEN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TED BASSETT  
[REDACTED]

JACK STACHEL  
[REDACTED]

JAMES TORMEY

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The meeting on March 20, 1965, got started with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requesting nominations for Chairman for the session. [REDACTED] was subsequently selected as Chairman for the session

[REDACTED] informed those present that the agenda for the meetings would consist of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP National Negro Commission Chairman, which would be an analysis of the political situation in view of the Negro struggle. [REDACTED] said that GEORGE MORRIS would talk about labor and the Negro alliance and lastly, [REDACTED] would talk on civil rights.

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During the morning, LIGHTFOOT and GEORGE MORRIS made their respective reports; and in the afternoon, [REDACTED] talked about civil rights. All of the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media and emphasized the fact that the American Negro was on the move in quest of full equality as an American citizen.

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During the second day, March 21, 1965,  
[redacted] acted as Chairman.

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Just prior to the morning session, HENRY WINSTON pointed out that President LYNDON JOHNSON was sending Federal troops to Selma, Alabama, to assist the civil rights marchers who were walking to Montgomery, Alabama.

During the rest of the day, there was a full discussion on the reports made the previous day and again the facts brought out were the same as those in the various news media.

Following the discussion, HENRY WINSTON told those present that before the United States Government had brought the most recent conspiracy charges against the CP, a CP National Convention had been planned but this had to be abandoned in view of the trial.

WINSTON then stated that "we" feel that the Party has a good opportunity to defeat the Mc Carran Act and that after the CP triumphs in the trial to be held next fall, a CP National Convention will be held. WINSTON said that after the Party won out, it would be legal and would no longer be subjected to harrassment by the Federal Government. WINSTON stated that after the Mc Carran Act had been defeated, the Party could hold its National Convention, project a program of action and find its way into the mainstream of the Negro people's movement.

WINSTON stressed that at the present time, the CP would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement, and he was going to set up a subcommittee of JAMES JACKSON, [redacted] [redacted], and [redacted] to study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution in various aspects of the Negro struggle.

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The meetings were closed with LIGHTFOOT talking about his recent trip to a number of African nations.

NY T-11  
March 22, 1965

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA was held at the Woodstock Hotel, New York City, March 20, and 21, 1965, with approximately 26 individuals in attendance from New York, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, California and Pennsylvania.

The opening report was given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who is Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. LIGHTFOOT mentioned the tremendous significance of developments in Selma, Alabama, which put the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. He stated that if this movement is successful, it could mean the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. LIGHTFOOT related that the registration features of the bill proposed by President JOHNSON could make possible changes in the entire world situation. The change in political structure in the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. LIGHTFOOT stated the President's action proved the correctness of the CP line in the 1964 elections. He stated that the CP must not give up its political criticism of the JOHNSON Administration. LIGHTFOOT stated the literacy tests must be thrown out completely.

LIGHTFOOT further stated for labor, there must now begin an organizational drive in the South. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. He stated that the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. He stated that the CP could not work like it did in the old days since they must work with assisting organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement.

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LIGHTFOOT stated that there is a void in the Negro community since civil rights organizations do not penetrate into the ghetto. He also spoke of Negro youth, stated that there must be a program to combat the fact that Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. He stated the CP must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre.

LIGHTFOOT proposed that the CP try to initiate conferences in the Negro Community dealing with the problems in those communities. LIGHTFOOT further proposed that the CP's role in the South must be strengthened and there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South.

The second report was given by GEORGE MORRIS, a member of the CP, USA Negro Commission, on the Negro-Labor alliance. MORRIS stated that many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past; however, there have been some breakthroughs. He stated that the March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. MORRIS stated the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. He stated that there are still negative aspects and certain tensions still exist, but legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. He stated if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into the economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles.

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MORRIS stated that the Selma, Alabama, struggle must be supported by labor, and the CP must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace.

The third report was given by [redacted] a member of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. [redacted] related there was not an overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither

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organizationally nor ideologically. He stated that there are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The character of the forces in the leadership of the struggle are middle class Negroes in coalition with white middle class forces and students. He related that the white religious community is more active now, particularly in the Catholic Church. [redacted] stated that none of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community and particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out.

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[redacted] related that one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives. [redacted] spoke of continued red-baiting and gaps that have been created between freedom fighters in the South and the national leadership of civil rights organizations. He stated that the CP has the responsibility to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. There must be an all-out fight for unity of the movement; there must be a unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people; there must be ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement, and concentration given to establishing for the North a left center in the ghetto.

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[redacted] closed by lauding the CP's past role in the struggle for civil rights, and indicated that the slogans the CP advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses and even now President JOHNSON says, "We shall overcome."

After these reports were given, various representatives gave their opinions of the reports as well as their feelings regarding the civil rights struggle. On March 21, 1965, the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting was held with further discussions by representatives from the various districts. During this session, #15

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GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, took the floor and stated that he wanted to speak on the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. HALL quoted from articles from left-wing publications, other than Communist publications, which articles questioned the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. HALL stated these writers eliminate the Negro workers, the unemployed, the youth that never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, and others and thereby narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions.

HALL stated that the class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement is the workers. He stated there are two processes in America -- first, the struggle of the working class for better living conditions, and the second, the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. HALL stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 election. HALL stated that the CP must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

HENRY WINSTON stated he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the CP and all ideological programs now have to be geared for a CP convention at the end of 1965. WINSTON stated that the Mc Carran Act might prevent the CP from having a public convention, but at any rate, there will be a convention. He stated that they must establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. He stated that certain questions must be considered in drafting such a document, and these questions are as follows:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole?



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2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro Struggle today?
3. The document must give the CP position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win with white allies.
4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. This is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. The CP must have a forthright position against violence and terror.
5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. He explained the ultra-left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority of the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country and with the help of the other black peoples of the world, this can be done. WINSTON stated this is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States.
6. Another question is on Negro - Labor alliances and how it can be strengthened. He stated the CP must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. The war against poverty should be part of the organizing drive in the South.
7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the CP among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

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8. Something must be added on the problems of the farm and sharecroppers.

NY T-12  
March 23 and 24, 1965

In commenting about the National Negro Commission meeting held in March, 1965, in New York City, the source advised that the CP National Center had paid all the expenses of those attending the meeting since they wanted representatives from all parts of the country. The National Negro Commission meetings, which would be local in character, will be held later in the year with the Mid-West and West Sections meeting as a group and the East Section meeting as another group.

During the morning of March 20, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made a report which was later set forth in full in the March 28, 1965, issue of "The Worker". LIGHTFOOT, in making the report, stated that if President LYNDON JOHNSON's voter registration bill was passed without compromising amendments, a strengthening Democratic political structure would emerge in the United States.

LIGHTFOOT said that the registration of additional millions of Negro voters would change the political complexion of Congress and the country and that a new political force would emerge in the Southern United States.

He emphasized that the demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, signalize a new stage in the struggle for full freedom and indicated a break with gradualism and tokenism.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that religious groups were now active in the Civil Rights Movement along with Trade Unions and these facts showed that a new and better relationship between the Negro people's movements was developing.

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LIGHTFOOT acknowledged that Negro people who live in ghettos were not yet fully involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

He warned that an expanded war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia would make the Negro people and the fight for freedom a prime casualty. He, therefore, urged that efforts be made to end the United States war against the Vietnamese people.

GEORGE MORRIS, in his report of March 20, 1965, reviewed the past history of the labor movement, stressing that the Party had assisted in the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. MORRIS called upon the Negroes in the working class movement to form a closer association with all Trade Unions, and to be more active in bringing forth their grievances. MORRIS stressed that Negro workers in the future should strive for active leadership in their unions. MORRIS stressed the necessity of Negro and white workers in full alliance.

on March 20, 1965, talked at length about the Civil Rights Movement in the United States, pointing out that many and varied organizations had played an important role in the movement. He said that it was essential that these various organizations act in a unified manner in order to insure final success.

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, during the course of the meeting on March 20, 1965, made the statement that each person present should go back to his district and work on a program which would assist the Civil Rights Movement. There were no specific directives or programs of action set forth during the day's events.

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GUS HALL, CP General Secretary, during the course of the day, gave a 15 - 20 minute talk, in which he stressed that a revolutionary movement, which was involving both Negroes and the working class, was rapidly developing in the United States. He urged those present to continue to have faith in the rank and file working men, both white and Negro, and asked that "The Worker" be supported since it was an organ of these revolutionary movements.

HENRY WINSTON had been concerned about the CP becoming involved in the Negro movement too openly. WINSTON was afraid that if this happened, it would appear that the movement was CP dominated.

JACK STACHEL is to be a member of the subcommittee consisting of JAMES JACKSON, [redacted] and [redacted] who will study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle.

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The subcommittee set up by WINSTON was to draw up a resolution which would deal with all aspects of the Negro revolution so that after the CP won out in its coming trial in October and had become a legal Party, it would be in a position to set up an immediate program of action in connection with the Negro revolution.

The source stated that no Party policy of a specific nature was formulated during the meeting and [redacted] on one occasion during the meeting, had remarked that factional groups among the New York CP leaders made it almost impossible to get any program of action established.

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The source stated that no Party tactics with respect to the Civil Rights Movement were discussed or set forth as a program nor were there any plans made relative to demonstrations, such as writing campaigns or distribution leaflets.

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The source said that there were just general comments during the meeting in connection with the demonstration then going on in Selma, Alabama, and that there was no indication that Party members were participating or planned to participate in the demonstration.

The source said that the only instance of anyone in the Party being actively involved or giving guidance to anyone concerning Civil Rights demonstrations were comments made by [redacted] which indicated that he had first-hand knowledge of things going on in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Urban League, and Muslim organizations in Chicago, Illinois.

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NY T-11  
March 29, 1965

2. Plans, Strategy Made at  
District and Lower Level  
Meetings of the Party

A CP, USA, New York District Board meeting was held at the Central Plaza Annex, Room BB, on December 21, 1964. MIKE DAVIDOW mentioned that Reverend GALAMISON was planning a school boycott in February which would affect "600 Negro schools". He stated that the schools affected would be in predominantly Negro neighborhoods and very few white pupils would be involved.

DAVIDOW mentioned that the Party was against this boycott since there was no unity between GALAMISON's group and the other civil rights organizations. This was desperately needed, a unity between all organizations, to carry off a successful operation. However, he stated that if GALAMISON did start the boycott, although the Party disagreed with the idea, it would support GALAMISON's group.

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DAVIDOW warned that if GALAMISON or other civil rights groups were not careful, there could be a backlash brought on by one of the organizations called PAT. He stated that this organization would counter-attack against the GALAMISON idea and, in his opinion, they had one of the best political action groups in the City.

[redacted] made a supplementary report and stated that she believed that the boycott was scheduled for February 3rd. However, those taking part in it were finding it difficult to set up "freedom schools" and it was their plan, at the present time, to take the children out of school for the day and to take them to various business organizations to show them how those business groups worked. She stated that GALAMISON was obtaining support from the nine Du Bois Clubs in New York, a section of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), JESSE GRAY's organization, and the Harlem Parents Committee.

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BETTY GANNETT stated that she was against the boycott and that there was actually a real danger in it because the Negro students taken out of school would be losing part of their education, while the white schools would not be involved and would know nothing about what the Negroes were fighting for. She stated that the trade unions should become involved in this fight for school integration and that the Party should set up a committee to make the trade unions aware of what was going on. However, she agreed that they could not wait for trade union support.

[redacted] disagreed with the boycott and stated that she felt that this was not the property of one man, but that all civil rights groups and movements should become involved in this fight. The question of tactics would then be up to not one person but to all organizations to carry out their fight in the best way possible. She also stated that, instead of having an all-day boycott at a certain number of

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schools, they should have a school stoppage of one to two hours at all schools in New York City. BOB THOMPSON and [redacted] agreed with [redacted] ideas on the school boycott issues.

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NY T-13  
December 29, 1964

A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section, CP, was held at the residence of [redacted] on the evening of January 5, 1965. During the meeting, [redacted] stated that the only way to bring about socialism in the United States is by convincing working people and minority groups that their living and working conditions would be better under socialism. He mentioned that the CP failed to capitalize on the great opportunity presented by the Negro Revolution. He pointed out that the Negro people did not look to the CP for leadership but instead looked to religious leaders such as Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING. He commented that the Negro people are a religious group as a whole, while religion in the Soviet Union has broken down.

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NY T-14  
January 6, 1965

At a West Side CP Club meeting on February 16, 1965, [redacted] stated that [redacted] has accepted the position on the West Side Civil Rights Committee Executive Council.

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NY T-15  
February 17, 1965

On February 11, 1965, there was a meeting of the Minor Press Club of the CP at Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New York City. At this meeting, JACK STACHEL spoke about the situation in Selma, Alabama, and stated that "we" must demand that the

NY 100-153735

Federal Government intervene to put a stop to Nazism there. STACHEL indicated that this was tremendous material and that it was important that they not tire of writing about it.

NY T-16  
February 25, 1965

The New York District CP's position in regard to the school boycott is that the Party is against the boycott since there is no unity between GALAMISON's group and the other civil rights organizations. According to the Party, this is desperately needed, a unity between all organizations to carry off a successful operation. However, since GALAMISON has started the boycott and although the Party disagrees with his idea, they have decided to support him.

The Party is afraid that if GALAMISON or other civil rights groups are not careful, there will be a backlash brought on by one of the organizations called PAT. The Party feels that PAT will counterattack against GALAMISON's idea and, in their opinion, this organization is one of the best political action groups in the City.

NY T-13  
March 2, 1965



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A meeting of the Minor Press CP Club was held on March 11, 1965, at Estonian Hall, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New York City. JACK STACHEL stated at this meeting in regard to Selma that "we" must stress Federal intervention and Federal registrars. He stated that what is happening there is unprecedented in American history, and he said that they hoped this would be the beginning of the Negro - white coalition. He said that they must press this more and more in the labor movement. He added that in their press they have to create a new consciousness.

NY T-16  
March 17, 1965

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### 3. Plans As Revealed In Party Publications

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

In "The Worker" of February 7, 1965, there appears on page 1, an editorial by JAMES E. JACKSON entitled "Negro Labor: Common Destiny." It was pointed out that in this decade the most dynamic force on the American domestic political scene has been the irrepressible upsurge of the Negro people in demanding full equality as citizens and their total rights as men. According to the editorial, the impact of dramatic mass actions of the Negro people upon the consciousness of the nation has been the basis of such gains which have been won on the way to full freedom status for the Negro Americans.

It was stated that it begins to occur to millions of thoughtful witnesses and participants in the massive battles of Negro Americans for their elementary constitutional rights of citizens that a system of society which has produced such bondage for millions of its Negro citizens is a failure in other particulars as well.

It was also pointed out that the war against segregation and racial discrimination had to be joined in earnest before the war against poverty could begin. It was mentioned that advances on these two fronts are related to the battle for peace.

According to the editorial, the Negro workers and the working class in general will increasingly be assuming the leading role in the further development of the Negro freedom movement. The wiping out of poverty, the changing of the system which makes for the ruthless economic exploitation of the mass of Negro people as poor people is the level of the struggle where the Negro working man must give

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leadership. This level of struggle will be toward socialism.

"The Worker" of February 16, 1965, contains an editorial which deals with police brutality in Selma, Alabama, against the Negro people. The editorial demanded the immediate arrest of [redacted] of Selma, and that Federal Marshals be sent to Selma to take over the Sheriff's Office and operate the police functions pending an election in which the now disfranchised Negro citizens participate. The editorial also called on all men and women of conscience to speak out and demand Federal action by President JOHNSON and the Department of Justice against the continuing racists outrages being perpetrated against Negro Americans seeking to exercise their citizenship in Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere in the South.

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In an editorial appearing in "The Worker" of February 28, 1965, it was stated that the assassination of MALCOLM X was an act of violence against the Negro freedom struggle. It was stated, "Our differences with MALCOLM X on many points does not in any way qualify our condemnation of the brutal act of murder."

The editorial indicated that one of the things which must be guarded against is the effort that will undoubtedly be made by racists and reactionaries to divert and divide the people's forces, both Negro and white. It was stated that the country is faced with the need of implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and pressing the struggle for the right to vote.

According to the editorial, "The Worker" fully and actively supports the mass struggles of the major civil rights organizations which unite the bulk of the Negro people and their white allies. It was stated that this

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struggle must now be expanded and intensified.

"The Worker" of March 14, 1965, in an editorial stated that the urgency to send troops to Alabama is even greater now than it was during the Little Rock, Birmingham, and Oxford events. Troops should be sent without delay and in sufficient number to enforce the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Law, and to prosecute all responsible for the Selma outrages to the full extent of the law.

"The Worker" of March 21, 1965, contains an editorial in which it was stated that an historic breakthrough was in the making when the President addressed the joint session of Congress on voting rights. Not in a century since LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation has there been so far reaching a pronouncement for civil and constitutional rights.

It was mentioned that there should be no letup in demonstrations, because the crucial stage of the struggle as was so well demonstrated in last year's struggle comes after the bill is introduced not before. It was suggested that another March on Washington might hasten the enactment of the Voter Bill.

"Political Affairs" is the self described theoretical organ of the Communist Party - United States of America.

In the "Political Affairs" issue of February, 1965, there appears an article by GUS HALL entitled, "The Negro-Labor Community." It was stated that events of this past year have set in clear perspective the nature and place of the Negro-labor community in the United States political

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scene. According to the article, this community was the center of the mass base for the crushing electoral defeat of the "ultra-Right GOLDWATER challenge" and was also responsible for the qualitative improvement in the composition of their congressional delegations and state legislatures.

In the 1964 elections, according to this article, the political influences of the Negro-labor community hit a new high. From now on the Negro-labor community is more and more going to be a determining factor in the direction that United States political affairs will take.

In the "Political Affairs" issue of April, 1965, there appears an editorial comment "Selma - And After." According to this editorial, the Civil Rights March from Selma to Montgomery was a success and served as a blow to Southern racists. The Negro people according to the editorial, no longer stand alone. The March on Washington in August, 1963, provided proof that an important section of the white community was committed to reinforce the aspirations of the millions of Negro people; the events in Selma have heightened this commitment. It was also pointed out that the labor movement and the religious movement have aligned themselves with the Negro stand.

According to the editorial, there can be no let-down in the vigilance and activity of the freedom movement. All forces must rally to launch a massive voter registration drive to realize the full strength of the Negro vote. A real assault on poverty, on economic deprivation, on job opportunity will require the further strengthening to the Negro-labor alliance. It was also stated that it was urgent that labor and the civil rights movement raise their voices for peace, for the unleashing of an all-out war in Vietnam; can bring to a dead halt further progress for the Negro people and the labor movement.

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In the "Political Affairs" issue of April, 1965, there appears an article by MIKE DAVIDOW entitled "For First-Class Integrated Education." In the article, the "Allen Plan," the plan for achieving school integration in New York, was described as the most advanced program for quality, integrated schools yet proposed by an official body.

In mentioning the New York City school boycott by Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON, it was stated that it was not "our intention" to make an assessment of that struggle in this article. It was stated, however, that this boycott was a rebellion against the School Board's slow pace for quality integrated schools. According to the article, it has to be admitted that the protracted stayout did succeed in focussing attention on the need to implement the Allen Plan.

It was pointed out that the Allen Plan would be an important step toward quality integrated schools, but it stated that the major responsibility for the present situation in the schools is with the Federal Government. It means a nationwide struggle to reverse the budget for schools and military expenditures and thereby realize a public school system which will provide equal educational facilities and quality education to all children of our nation.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement, now known as the Progressive Labor Party, appears in the appendix hereto.

A. Street Meetings

A source advised that on the afternoon of February 20, 1965, a street rally sponsored by the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was held at 146th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Approximately 30 to 35 people attended this rally which was addressed by an unknown Negro male who denounced police brutality in New York City and criticized the President's Poverty Program for Harlem as a farce.

NY T- 70  
February 23, 1965

A characterization of the HDC appears in the appendix hereto.

Source advised that the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement and the HDC sponsored a street meeting on Saturday, March 13, 1965 at Lenox Avenue and 129th Street, New York City.

The meeting was held to protest the "frameup" of six Harlem youths known as The Harlem Six, who are accused of the murder of Mrs. MARGIT SUGAR on April 20, 1964.

The first speaker was a Negro male who stated there is a need for stepped up violence against the Police Department and also the white power structure. He further stated that there will be rallies up and down Lenox Avenue to keep the people aware of the brutalities of the white man against the Negro.

A second speaker, also a Negro male, stated there was a need for violence and demonstrations in Harlem to gain the Negroes place in Harlem and he was willing to die for this.

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The third speaker was [redacted] mother of [redacted] [redacted] one of the Harlem Six, teenagers who are accused of murdering Mrs. MARGIT SUGAR.

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[redacted] stated that she was ready to get guns and fight the whites who are doing harm to the Negro.

NY T- 113  
March 22, 1965

B. Literature Printed and  
Distributed by the Progressive  
Labor Movement

Source furnished mimeographed leaflet issued by the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This leaflet, captioned "Why The Killing-- Fact Sheet--", set forth in part that "The Harlem Progressive Labor Movement feels the necessity to put the facts before the people of Harlem.

- "Fact #1            While recognizing that the black people of Harlem are leading the revolution of the oppressed people in the USA, we acknowledge membership of white comrades-in-arms.
- "Fact #2            These white comrades came to our Harlem headquarters to run off leaflets denouncing the Grand Jury hearings which is intimidating and securing false information....
- "Fact #3            In the process of mimeographing these leaflets, a frustrated, disillusioned black brother took it upon himself to snuff out the life of a comrade and injure two female members of the Progressive Labor Movement.
- "Fact #4            We in the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement feel that this unfortunate incident is indicative of a society that creates conditions for this to occur. Those responsible for the



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presence of unemployment, inferior education, poor and inadequate housing, and dope addiction, are the real criminals in this case."

NY T-50  
January 29, 1965

Source furnished a mimeographed leaflet captioned "We Must Protect Our Black Women", which sets forth that it was issued by the HDC, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

This leaflet claims that on Tuesday, January 26, 1965, about 2 p.m., a [redacted] a quiet, respectable Afro-American sister of [redacted] was on her way to work when she was stopped by a patrol car consisting of three plainclothesmen.

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The leaflet goes on to state that [redacted] pocketbook was taken from her by force and she was knocked to the ground by the plainclothesmen. She was arrested and forced into a patrol car in which she was questioned about dope and the numbers before being taken to the station house.

The leaflet further states that [redacted] was defiled and humiliated by the matron in the jail who was just as brutal as any male cop.

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According to the leaflet, [redacted] was then released and was told "it was a mistake, and don't tell anyone".

The leaflet then sets forth in bold print, "WE MUST DEFEND OURSELVES", and further, "The Harlem Defense Council which was formed as a non-partisan organization to aid the victims of police brutality, has been persistent in working at the task of organizing the blocks of Harlem. As the militancy of our people grows in their struggle for total and complete liberation, each summer will become more critical than the last. We must be prepared to defend ourselves and the only way this can be accomplished is to have every block in Harlem well organized."

NY T-24  
March 9, 1965

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A source furnished a leaflet captioned "The Courts and Jails are Used to Suppress the Black People", issued by the HDC, 109 West 116th Street, New York City.

This leaflet claims that the black man and women are "being railroaded to jail by a crooked legal system and by crooked judges."

The leaflet calls on all inhabitants of Harlem to protest arrests of the "Harlem Six and the Grand Jury system which has subpoenaed about 50 people in connection with the Harlem riots of July, 1964.

NY T-114  
April 19, 1965

#### C . Publications

The Progressive Labor Movement weekly newspaper "Challenge", published in New York City, continuously carries articles on alleged police brutality and harassment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the streets, in the jails and in schools of New York City.

The paper often carries photographs of police beating Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the streets and refers to New York City police as "killer cops".

"Challenge" continuously charges that Negroes and Puerto Ricans are being discriminated against in New York City and these articles are carried in both English and Spanish, in the newspaper.

The April 6, 1964 issue of "Challenge" carries an editorial captioned "Armed Self Defense" in which it discusses conditions in the south as "a war to free an entire nation of people from the enslavement of bigotry and the oppression inherent in discrimination."

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This editorial sets forth that these conditions show that "the time is overdue for black Americans to defend their own", not just the National Guard, but the "sure protection of an armed peoples defense..."

The editorial goes on to state that "if the black people in the south had been armed for self defense, many of them would not be nursing whipped heads or mourning for loved ones killed in the dark of night by armed white murderers."

NY 100-153735

Socialist Workers Party (SWP):

SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

As of February, 1965 the SWP was very much in support of MALCOLM X and his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity (OAAU). This was in the belief that both organizations were similar with respect to their militancy and revolutionary goals. The SWP described itself as being the only white radical organization supporting black nationalism. The SWP hoped for a merger at some future point in the civil rights struggle with the Black Nationalist movement. The SWP recognized that the views of MALCOLM X and the OAAU were different from those of the SWP in that they were not socialists. The party hoped, however, that the coming Negro revolution would eventually adopt a Marxist-Leninist character. The OAAU, however, did not wish to be identified with any other organization or philosophy, fearing that becoming aligned with the SWP might cause the United States Government to move against them.

NY T-112  
February 8, 1965

A characterization of the OAAU is attached in the Appendix Section hereto.

The SWP began giving increasing publicity to MALCOLM X and his statements in early 1965 in the pages of its weekly newspaper, "The Militant."

"The Militant" of January 25, 1965 printed two pages of excerpts from a speech made by MALCOLM X at a Militant Labor Forum held in New York City, January 7, 1965. In this speech, MALCOLM X described "The Militant" as one of the best newspapers in New York.

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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"The Militant" of February 8, 1965 printed a transcript of an interview between [redacted] and MALCOLM X conducted on January 28, 1965 over station WBAI - FM.

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"The Militant" of March 1, 1965 devoted several pages to the assassination of MALCOLM X on February 22, 1965 as well as excerpts from various speeches he had made under SWP auspices. "The Militant" described the death of MALCOLM X as a great loss to the freedom struggle.

SWP members in New York City were notified early in March, 1965 that the Militant Labor Forum would sponsor a memorial meeting for MALCOLM X on March 5, 1965. This was described as a political act of solidarity with the ideas represented by MALCOLM X. A guest speaker from the Muslim Mosque Incorporated (MMI) was to be invited and it was expected that in the audience there would be other friends and collaborators of "the martyred black leader." A good turnout was requested for this event.

NY T-22  
March 9, 1965

A characterization of the MMI is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On March 8, 1965 New York SWP members were notified that there had been an attendance of approximately 225 at the MALCOLM X memorial and a collection of \$407.00 had been turned over to his widow.

NY T-112  
March 15, 1965

The Militant Labor Forum of March 5, 1965 was reported on in the issue of "The Militant" dated March 15, 1965 and FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, was quoted as saying, "We of the Socialist Workers Party felt an ever closer kinship with Malcolm X as we do with James Shabazz and the other associates of Malcolm X. We have felt an ever closer sense of brotherhood, of comradeship in the common struggle to make America and the world a place of peace, freedom, equality and security for all."

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Early in March, 1965 the SWP leadership was making a concerted effort to speed the publication of a book which was tentatively titled "Malcolm X Speaks." The SWP expected to get full collaboration from the supporters of MALCOLM X. in gathering the material for this project since the followers of MALCOLM X were very interested in getting out such a book.

NY T-111  
March 12, 1965

At a branch conference of the SWP New York Local (NYL) held March 6, 1965, it was announced that the NYL would run a candidate for mayor of New York in the 1965 election campaign. The line of the campaign would be of getting support from the most nationalistic and militant elements of the Negro people.

NY T-22  
March 16, 1965

A characterization of the SWP NYL is contained in the Appendix hereto.

At a membership meeting of the SWP NYL held March 11, 1965 it was announced that a new pamphlet was available containing speeches by MALCOLM X. It was further reported that the SWP would participate in a protest meeting, along with other Negro civil rights groups, to take place in Harlem March 14, 1965. It was stated this would give the SWP an opportunity to sell both "The Militant" as well as the new pamphlet containing speeches by MALCOLM X.

NY T-112  
March 15, 1965

At a membership meeting of the SWP NYL held March 18, 1965 a report was made on the rally held in Harlem March 14, 1965. It was stated that \$350.00 worth of literature had been sold including 1,000 copies of the MALCOLM X pamphlet and 33 subscriptions to "The Militant."

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The SWP leadership was very pleased, believing that the strength of an organization could be measured by its output of literature.

NY T-112  
March 22, 1965

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. STATE OF RACE CONFERENCE  
NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 30, 31, 1965

On January 10, 1965, a National Negro American Labor Council (NALC) Board meeting was held in Washington, D.C. In regard to the State of Race Conference, it was decided that it would be held in New York City on January 30 and 31, 1965, at the Riverside Church, New York City. It will be restricted to Negro leaders who will meet to discuss problems and resolutions in the field of civil rights, employment, and economics which involve the Negro race. The NALC will have five delegates, while many other civil rights organizations will be restricted to three delegates, while church and fraternal organizations who attend, will have one delegate each.

The NALC delegates appointed included:

CLEVELAND ROBINSON  
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH



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The Communist Party (CP) will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference.

NY T-13  
January 11, 1965

There was held a meeting of the Chicago Negro American Labor Council on February 11, 1965 at the residence of [redacted]. In speaking of the State of Race Conference, [redacted] stated that there were 48 people present at this conference in New York City, representing 29 organizations. [redacted] stated that there were only three reports made, one by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, another by WHITNEY YOUNG of the National Urban League and another by BAYARD RUSTIN.

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[redacted] further indicated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), [redacted] and [redacted] were also present at the conference. He indicated that all big civil rights organizations in the country were in attendance.

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[ ] further pointed out that there were three very excellent papers presented, the best paper given was by RUSTIN dealing with the political aspects of the state of the race.

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[ ] stated that the general feeling at the conference was that action around the possibility of completing the Negro revolution was stymied with lack of cooperation from a greater number of liberals in America and the need of a broader mass participation in the civil rights struggle. [ ] also stated that the conference called for activity around independent candidates on a local level.

[ ] stated that all indications were that the doors were completely closed to all Communists at this conference.

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[ ] further indicated that he had expected an agreeable program for the civil rights program, but for some reason, or another it did not come forth.

[ ] said that ways and means of implementing the 1964 Civil Rights Bill were discussed and how the Fair Employment Practices Commission Section of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill can also be implemented.

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[ ] stated that at the conference it was proposed that the civil right organizations work through the central labor bodies in order to win their support in implementing the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) Section of the Civil Rights Bill.

NY T-52  
February 11, 1965

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As of March 2, 1965, JACK KLING, a CP of Illinois State Board member, had in his possession a copy of a report of BAYARD RUSTIN, the individual who assisted in organizing the "March on Washington" and who is a prominent civil rights leader, which report was delivered by RUSTIN at the "State of Race" Conference sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in New York City on January 30, 31, 1965.

RUSTIN's report is entitled "The Influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights Movement" and was characterized by KLING as a report which was of value to the CP in its Negro Civil Liberties Movement. According to the source, KLING had obtained this report for the purpose of circulating it among the Illinois CP leadership, for their understanding and utilization.

NY T-52  
March 2, 1965

In commenting on RUSTIN's report, KLING stated that he thought it was an excellent report and that the CP should use it as an outline for a program of action in the civil rights field. Also in his comments concerning this report, KLING stated relative to RUSTIN that RUSTIN was a former member of the CP.

The source made available the report which follows:

"The Influence of the Right  
and Left in the Civil Rights Movement

"I was asked to discuss the 'influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights movement'.

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"To anticipate some conclusions, it seems to me that many of the old definitions and distinctions about 'Right' and 'Left' no longer apply. In general, the problems which do exist do not result from infiltration by tightly disciplined agents of an outside organization, or other organizations. Rather, they spring in large part from the honest, confused frustrations of sincere people. Consequently, a program to deal with this situation cannot be based upon organizational measures - expulsions, membership screenings, etc. Instead, it is necessary to get to root causes, like the slow pace of integration in a time of accelerating aspiration - as in the State of Mississippi.

"But even if there are these subtle aspects to the problem, it is important that we discuss it. First of all, the Rightists and reactionaries continue to utilize the charge of Communist domination and have even spread some suspicion in our own ranks. Only candid discussion can deal with such an attack. Secondly, internal confusion has arisen around the issue, and we must be clear on exactly where we are. Thirdly, by approaching the question of 'Left' and 'Right' seriously, we can confront the real, and often new issues under the old labels.

#### "The American Right

"In the twentieth Century, Southern racism was quite distinct from Northern ultra-conservatism with its Rightist economics. Many a Dixiecrat-the virulent race hater Bilbo among them - championed both white supremacy and positive social welfare programs.

"During the post-War years, this traditional pattern broke down. In the 1964 elections, the new trend came to a head with the coalition of racist politics and Rightist economics under the banner of Barry Goldwater. The Goldwaterites now claim that 26 million Americans proved themselves conscious, ideological conservatives on election day. That, as the various polls have demonstrated, is untrue. Yet, the fact remains that the Rightist-Racist coalition succeeded in capturing one of the two major political parties in America.

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"Moreover, there is a very real sense in which the racist political appeal is greater than appears at first glance. Nationally, the voter was given a choice between Johnson and Goldwater. If an individual shared Goldwater's hostility to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or feared a Negro moving into the neighborhood or getting a job, he could vote for Goldwater and express these sentiments, but at a price; i.e., he would be casting his ballot for a man who was also utterly irresponsible on the question of war and peace, whose primitive, contradictory economics threatened economic crisis and depression, and whose mental powers seemed to be those of an amiable incompetent. Thus, many Americans suppressed, but did not give up, their "backlash" feelings and voted for Johnson.

"This can be clearly seen in California where although Johnson scored a notable victory, Proposition 13 was carried and Pierre Salinger lost the election, in part because of his stand on the Referendum. And on local issues during the next four years, when the price of a backlash sentiment is not a vote for Goldwater, we can be sure that the Right will have a powerful appeal.

"This Rightist threat basically comes from outside the movement. As November demonstrated, Negro voters and organizations were overwhelmingly anti-Goldwater. Thus, taking Rightist in this Goldwaterite-Ultra sense, there is no internal threat within the movement but a most serious, and in many ways new Rightist challenge to the nation as a whole.

"Secondly, and this illustrates the imprecision of the old definitions, where on the old Right-Left spectrum does one place the nationalist trends in the movement?

"In one sense, the anti-integrationist ideology of some of the nationalists has led to a programmatic agreement between them and some of the segregationists. There have even been occasional public alliances of black and white race separatists. On the other hand, many nationalists insist that they are much more radical than the 'middle class' leadership of the established organizations, and they attack from the 'Left'. So, once again, it is necessary to see the new reality which the old terms can no longer contain.

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"First of all, let me distinguish four different strands in the phenomenon of nationalism.

"There is a healthy nationalist emotion, a race pride, a total psychological rejection of white supremacy. It expresses itself in hair styles, African art and history, and in a new clan. It is positive and it is good. Secondly, there is a kind of nationalism which seeks to build black, middle class enclaves and to solve the issue of race by avoiding it. It amounts to an abstention from the struggle and is a negative, if not too widespread, strategy for withdrawal. Thirdly, there is a literal nationalism, often expressed in neo-Marxist terminology, which has captured a section of the Negro intelligentsia. It is intense, contradictory (some of its best known advocates have interracial marriages) and of considerable importance since it involves some of the most talented Negroes whose intellectual abilities are needed by the movement.

"Fourth, and finally, there is the organized nationalist movement in all of its forms. The programs of these groups are often confused yet certain themes persist: Buy Black; a Black state or enclave; an identification with the new African nations; a hatred of the 'white devil.' Underlying all these points is the conviction that there are no present alternatives, within a framework of democracy, non-violence and integration, for the Negro. Out of this despair, there comes an identification with the most violent and extreme tendencies of African nationalism, like the Mau Mau. Sometimes even the African history is distorted, as in the assertion that Jomo Kenyatta was exactly the kind of brutal terrorist that his British persecutors and their perjured witnesses said that he was when they jailed him. But, more importantly, the nationalists advocate the guerilla strategies which may have made sense when a 90% or 95% African majority was seeking national liberation from a colonial minority but have little relevance to the plight of that 10% of America which is black.

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"Clearly, this fourth type of organized nationalism poses a problem to the movement. Yet, the source of its strength is not conspiratorial or foreign. The nationalist emotion first really appeared right after World War I when Negro migrants from the South found in northern cities, not a promise Land, but a de facto racist economy and society. Similarly, today, the influence of the various forms of organized Nationalism is greatest among the ghetto poor and workers who experience the contradiction between the talk of a 'Negro Revolution' and the reality of Negro unemployment, housing and schools in their daily lives.

"The Nationalists will not be won to our cause because we maneuver shrewdly. Neither will they be convinced by scholarly analyses of their errors. As long as the intolerable conditions of ghetto life continue and worsen, the Nationalists cannot be written off. And conversely, the minute we begin to really move on the issues of unemployment, slum housing, and slum schools, we have the most powerful anti-Nationalist argument in the world.

"Let us turn now to the 'Left'. I put the term in quotation marks because it has been used to mean so many things. And I think it important that we distinguish between three phenomena which are often carelessly lumped together under the single label of 'Left'. There is, first of all, the traditional Communist Left; secondly, the 'Ultra Left'; thirdly, the 'Unaffiliated Left.'

"I. The Traditional Communist 'Left'

"Since the end of World War I, the most successful organization proclaiming itself to be part of the Left was the Communist Party. By 'Left', the Communists meant unquestioning subservience to the Soviet Union. In domestic American political terms, the Communist Party was fairly early transformed from a revolutionary and insurrectionary movement into the American propaganda agent for Moscow's line of the movement. In pursuit of this aim, Communists acted as disciplined, and often secret, members of a Party 'fraction'

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'within other organizations. They took the Civil Rights cue; not from the situation of the Negro, but according to the needs of Moscow. So it was that the Communists attacked the March on Washington Movement of 1941 and charged those who sought the 'Double V' of victory at home and abroad over racism with being disrupters; so it was that they fought against the struggle for Fair Employment Practice legislation during the War.

"Since this mode of operation posed the problem of an organized, coherent group taking orders from outside, many Civil Rights, liberal and labor organizations were forced to build counter-fractions to deal with the situation. The basic tactic was that of 'in fighting', and usually no holds were barred on either side.

"In 1956, a Communist Party which had already lost three fourths of its peak, 1944, membership, was shattered by the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin and by the Polish October and the Hungarian Revolution. Entire sections of the Party quit in disgust, including almost the entire staff of the Daily Worker. More recently, the orthodox Moscow Communists expelled supporters of the Chinese Communist position and further weakened themselves. As a result, the Communist Party is now at a historic low point within the Civil Rights movement.

"Therefore, the problem of the traditional 'Communist' Left is not that of combatting a disciplined 'fraction' by organizational means. And, as will be seen, such a strategy would not only ignore the real problem, it would exacerbate it.

## "II. The 'Ultra Left'

"There are other organizations--'Chinese' Communists, Trotskyists, etc.--which criticize the Communist Party for being too moderate and which retain the Communist mode of factional struggle within other organizations. However, these groups do not have a significant following among Negroes; they are even smaller than the Communist Party; and they do not occupy any positions of organizational power within the Civil Rights mainstream. By far and large, such groups have concentrated on an appeal to the nationalist sentiment among Negroes.

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"The foregoing analysis of the traditional 'Communist' and the 'Ultra' Left does not mean that there are no Communists of any kind infiltrating the movement. There are. But it does mean that people like J. Edgar Hoover, who have a vested political interest in minimizing the strength of the Communists, have distorted the problem. I suspect the complex reality can best be put in terms of the Harlem riot last summer.

"As even the FBI admitted, no group, not the Communists nor anyone else, 'organized' that upheaval. It grew out of the intolerable conditions of the ghetto and the hatred of police brutality; it involved many socially desperate youth who, as dropouts, are without a future at the age of sixteen or seventeen. Various elements attempted to seize on the situation, among them criminals whose main concern was looting and some 'Ultra' Left organizations. The latter organizations could not start the riots, nor control them. They could only seek to try to fan existing emotions. If, once again, there were an adequate program and struggle against the ghetto conditions, such groups would become utterly irrelevant; and if there is ~~not~~ there is no way of stopping them from trying to capitalize on the situation.

### "III. The 'Unaffiliated Left'

"By the 'Unaffiliated Left' I mean groups of people within the movement who are bound together, not by membership in an organization, but by sharing common experiences, emotions and politics. There are two types of thinking on this 'Unaffiliated Left' that are most important.

"a) The Thirties Veterans. One encounters people who went through the Thirties together (or sometimes their children), who were in or around the Communist or fellow-traveling movements but who no longer belong to any organization. These people often act in common, yet they are not under orders from any Central Committee. They usually regard Communist totalitarianism as 'progressive' but proseletyzing this point of view is not their main activity.



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"They believe that white liberals, the Negro middle class, the union bureaucrats and many other participants in the movement can, and should be, bluntly criticized; but to talk of 'Communist' or 'Ultra' tendencies within the movement is 'red baiting.' Thus, anyone with Communist or pro-Communist leanings is granted a privileged sanctuary where, immune from criticisms, he can criticize everyone else. The distinguishing political characteristic of the Thirties veterans is that they have no concept of coalition and alliance with the major forces in the society. Most of them did not understand, for instance, that Johnson, for all his faults, was infinitely better than Goldwater. In their America, there is nothing to choose between LBJ and Goldwaterism which means that the overwhelming majority of the American people are politically hopeless. From this despairing vantage point, the Thirties Veterans come to think of a Genocide resolution at the UN as more important than the Civil Rights Act and to engage in an elitist politics of maneuver.

"The Thirties Veterans are not a numerically large group in the movement. But they are sophisticated, organizationally skilled, and their significance is in terms of their influence rather than their strength. They obviously cannot be dealt with by any organizational means since they are not themselves formally organized. The problem which they represent can best be confronted by dealing with those to whom they attach themselves; the 'Spontaneous Left'.

"b) The Spontaneous Left. This is perhaps the most important group on this spectrum and the hardest to define. It is not organized and it contains considerable differences within itself. The Spontaneous Left is critical of 'white liberalism', the established Civil Rights leadership, and prides itself on 'militancy', which is defined as intransigence and the refusal of all compromise. While calling for a mass movement, the Spontaneous Left tends to isolate itself because of its rejection of all possible allies: labor, the churches, the liberals, etc. On many issues, the political positions taken by this tendency are the same as those urged by the 'Ultra' Left, by the Thirties Veterans or even by the Nationalists. This has led many people who are familiar with the facts of life in the Thirties and Forties to assume that this must be the result of conspiratorial, Communist-type infiltration. This is not the case.

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"The Spontaneous Left appeals to young people who, first of all are convinced that Civil Rights and genuine equality will require significant changes, not simply in Southern prejudice of bigotry generally, but in American society and the American economy. I share this point of view.

"But then these people go on to despair--and they sometimes do not themselves know that this is what they are doing. They reject all allies within and without the movement, black and white. Racism, they say, is not a negotiable issue; it is absolutely wrong and therefore any compromise, and demand short of total and immediate freedom, is a sell-out. Of course, racism is absolutely wrong, but the affective implementation of the moral rights of a 10% minority requires allies and politics. The Spontaneous Left does not see the necessities and complexities of the struggle. It therefore accentuates the negative: 'social dislocation' as the only tactic (social dislocation is, as I have so often pointed out, one of the most important tactics, but not a panacea); the refusal of partial and limited victory. Sometimes a positive program is put forward, but it is usually a fantasy about guerilla strategies, or a revolutionary upsurge of the black and white poor against the whole society, the Civil Rights and labor movements included.

"As critical as I am of this point of view, I insist that we distinguish its extreme, and oversimplified, abstractions from its genuine insights. This is necessary because the spirit and the people of the Spontaneous Left are very important to the movement. Our progress is slow; sometimes our allies drag their feet; and sometimes we ourselves fail in leadership and imagination. What is not true is that democracy and non-violence have irrevocably failed. If they have, so then has the Negro failed for there is no other way to win. And the only way to prove that democracy and non-violence still have meaning is to demonstrate their effectiveness in action by achieving significant change.

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"The key to the phenomenon of the 'Spontaneous Left' is not in Moscow, Peking or Havana. It is in Harlem and Mississippi. And the only effective answer to blind-alley approaches is solid progress which makes a tangible difference in the daily lives of Negro citizens.

"That the Civil Rights Act was an historic step forward is undeniable. Indeed, historians will record that the decade between the Supreme Court school decision and the Civil Rights Act witnessed the destruction of the legal foundation of [redacted]. This achievement, of course, has been registered in response to the massive pressures generated by the Negro and his white allies. I am not in sympathy with those who would decry the Civil Rights Act as an opiate, ignoring the possibilities it opens up for us-possibilities of shifting our focus to new problem areas. The Act has been rightly described as a prologue - it sets the stage.

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"But we must be ready for the first act - ready with the program and the actors. Here I want to be brief, but it is pointless to outline the problems posed by the Right and the Left without suggesting solution.

#### Possible Solutions

##### "A. The Civil Rights Movement Alone:

"1. Throughout the country, but particularly in the South, massive voter registration campaigns must be mounted. An estimated 3.6 million Negroes of voting age remain to be heard from in Dixie. Their potential political power must be mobilized - through a variety of techniques: demonstrations, litigation, or whatever seems appropriate in given situations. Above all, I am convinced, the civil rights organizations must be unified in this effort - in Mississippi and elsewhere - combining our various specialized skills and techniques. We simply cannot afford disunity and divisiveness in this critical area.

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"2. I believe we must begin now to prepare the Negro community for vigorous enforcement of the fair employment section of the Act which will take effect in July. I understand that the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO has already begun to prepare local labor bodies for full compliance. We have an obligation to educate and mobilize our community on this issue, so that they will be ready to demand their rights - again, through a variety of techniques, including boycotts.

"3. Police brutality, North and South, is another area in which the civil rights movement as such can make progress. We must everywhere be part of the cry for civilian review boards - not in the naive belief that they are a panacea but in the conviction that police conduct is not the exclusive responsibility of commissioners and politicians. Police must be answerable to the citizenry they presumably protect, and if they have been educated to any other concept of their role, now is the time to re-educate them.

"B. The Civil Rights Movement and its Allies:

"These, then are some of the major areas in which the Negro community, relying on a diversity of means, can push forward. Let us frankly admit, however, that there are limits to the progress that the civil rights movement can achieve on its own. After all, the fundamental limitation of the Civil Rights Act is precisely that it is a Civil Rights Act, whereas the most serious problems confronting the Negro community today are not, strictly speaking, civil rights problems. They are social and economic problems deeply rooted in our economic life. They are problems of employment, housing and education. The Civil Rights Act does not abolish slums, create jobs or provide decent housing.

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"To achieve these goals requires an alliance between Negroes and organized, progressive forces in the white community. This principle governs the second group of programs I would advocate.

"1. - We have to develop employment policies which go beyond the placing of individual Negroes into professional jobs. It is not enough to exhort Negro youth to stay in school. We must insist on a sufficient degree of economic planning to enable us to know what jobs will be available for them upon graduation. We must have answers for the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled Negroes who are imperiled by structural changes in the labor market as a result of the technological revolution.

"2. Full and fair employment and the upgrading of wages are essential if civil rights are to be meaningful. The voice of our movement should be loud in demanding implementation of the proposals of the Senate Sub-committee on Manpower and Employment for an additional \$5 billion in social investment per year as a means of creating jobs and beginning the elimination of slums.

"3. We should be joining with labor, liberals and others in a campaign to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers:

"4. And to increase the minimum wage to \$2.00 per hour.

"5. We should be demanding immediate passage of an accelerated public works program and repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"6. We should be in the front ranks of the fight for Medicare and medical programs for poverty-stricken children as steps toward a national health plan.

"7. We should be mobilizing support for the expansion of the Economic Opportunity Act, insisting on the rights of the poor, black and white, to be involved in the decision-making process.

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"8. We must be open to new ideas - to the proposals, for example, that youngsters be paid to go to school.

"9. Finally, we need to be demanding of government - at all levels - a serious timetable for the eliminatin of slums.

"CONCLUSION

"Automation and the like are not exclusively Negro problems. Nor is the educational crisis, or the growth of slums. Of course, we cannot take all of society's burdens on our shoulders. On the other hand, enlightened self-interest dictates that we come up with some far-reaching answers or find ourselves stymied. For in a modern, automating society, there are limits to self-help.

"And in such a society, the economic realities are such that, in seeking answers for the Negro, we will in fact be refashioning national policies for the benefit of the white dispossessed as well. We can help stimulate motion in sections of the white population - in the labor movement, among liberals, religious groups, and so forth. Whoever doubts this need only ask why we have a 'war on poverty' today, if not for the civil rights movement and its reverberation throughout the country.

"We need to stimulate such motion for another reason. We cannot talk about the democratic road to freedom unless we are talking about building a majority movement in America. This means we need white allies. It means we must be united with them in demanding a program for reconstruction American life.

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"Such a program in my view, will not only answer the frustrations which breed no-win policies, they will also undercut the danger of the right - or at least its political potency. We must create a situation in which back-lashers are politically neutralized by having to pay . . . too high a price for the exercise of racist impulses. The program for racial equality must be so intertwined with progressive economic and social policies as to make it impossible to choose one without the other. I know of no better educational technique.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Prepared by Bayard Rustin  
for the  
Negro Leadership Conference  
January 30-31, 1965  
New York City"

NY T-52  
March 2, 1965

[redacted] who is known to the source as a CP member from California, was in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland, on January 28, 1965.

[redacted] purpose in travelling to Washington and Baltimore was to try to arrange for CP members to obtain admission to a conference of Negro leaders which was to be held on Riverside Drive, New York, New York, January 30 and 31, 1965.

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[redacted] indicated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, the head of the Negro American Labor Council, who arranged for the conference, is making determined efforts to keep CP members out of the conference and that only those who have special invitations may attend.

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[redacted] has indicated that if he is unable to arrange for CP members to attend the conference, he will see to it that efforts are made by CP members to contact those attending the conference after it has been held in order that they might learn what went on during the conference.

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NY T-11  
January 29, 1965



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B. NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYCOTTS,  
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1965

The City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools will be referred to as CWCIS.

Public School 617, located at 251 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, New York, was boycotted January 19, 1965, as part of the school shutdown spearheaded by MILTON A. GALAMISON of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools of which he is chairman. Public School 617 is one of the "600" schools, or special schools for disturbed children. On a total enrollment of 157 students, only 25 students attended classes at this school on January 19, 1965. Normal attendance at the school is 115 students. The boycott was quoted as being 80 percent effective.

A picketing demonstration was also conducted by about 20 individuals both colored and whites in front of the school by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated schools from about 8:45 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. The school was not shut down, since teachers were present and classes were conducted for the students attending. The students who boycotted the school on January 19, 1965, were urged by the CWCIS to attend a "freedom school" at South Third Street Methodist Church located at Union Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York. About 18 students showed up at this "freedom school" and GALAMISON was in charge of the program at this school. No incidents or disturbances were reported at this demonstration.

Detective   
Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
January 19, 1965

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An article appearing in the "New York Herald Tribune", January 20, 1965, on page 23, announced that the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, had on January 19, 1965, obtained a court order against MILTON GALAMISON and the CWCIS restraining further boycott activity. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] followed up by revealing that he would seek a warrant in Family Court, on January 19, 1965, to arrest MILTON GALAMISON for violating state attendance laws by "exhorting children to stay away" from school. GALAMISON allegedly stated that the school shut down and picketing would continue. He warned that if the "harrassment" continued, his group would shut down two more "600" schools for maladjusted children on January 2, 1965, and then two junior high schools on Monday, January 25, 1965, in Brooklyn, New York.

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The Corporation Counsel's Office, City of New York, on January 20, 1965, obtained a show cause order prohibiting picketing in front of any public schools in the City of New York against the following leaders of organizations alleged to be participating in the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools of which MILTON GALAMISON is chairman:

MILTON GALAMISON  
Chairman  
City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools  
Brooklyn, New York

JESSE GRAY  
Director  
Community Council on Housing  
6 East 117th Street  
New York City, New York

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[REDACTED]

Congress of Racial Equality  
New York City, New York

[REDACTED]

EQUAL  
New York City, New York

[REDACTED]

Harlem Parents Committee  
New York City, New York

[REDACTED]

Harlem Parents Committee  
New York City, New York

MILTON GALAMISON was arrested on January 20, 1965, by [REDACTED] Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, and charged with violation of Section 3212, Sub-Divisions 5A and 5B of the State Education Law, for inducing minor to absent himself from school and harboring such truant. GALAMISON appeared in Family Court, School Part, Brooklyn, New York, on January 20, 1965. He was released without bail and the case was adjourned until February 3, 1965. Also on January 20, 1965, MILTON GALAMISON was served with the show cause order referred to above. This order was answerable on January 22, 1965.

Detective [REDACTED]  
January 20, 1965

MILTON GALAMISON of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools (CWCIS), on January 22, 1965, attempted to effect a boycott of Public School (PS) 614,

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located at 138-71 35th Avenue, Flushing, New York. However, this attempted boycott was considered a "complete bust" since out of a total enrollment of 29 students, 20 showed up for classes. This was considered normal attendance.

CWCIS also attempted on January 22, 1965, to effect a boycott of PS 139 located at 140 West 140th Street, New York City. This school reported an absentee rate of 15 percent. Normal absentee rate is 10 percent.

Five pickets from CWCIS demonstrated for one hour at PS 617, Stagg Street, Brooklyn, New York, which was the school boycott on January 19, 1965.

Other school boycott developments included the arrest of [redacted] of the Harlem Parents Committee, New York City, on January 21, 1965. She was arrested by an attendance officer of the Board of Education while she was conducting a "freedom school" for absentee students at the South Third Street Methodist Church, Union Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York. She was charged with violation of State Education Law and brought to Family, Brooklyn, New York, where she was freed for hearing on February 3, 1965, the day on which MILTON GALAMISON is to appear in the same court.

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With regard to the show cause order obtained by the Corporation Counsel's Office, City of New York, on January 20, 1965, which prohibited picketing in front of public schools in New York City, by leaders of organizations participating in the CWCIS, defense attorneys for the CWCIS filed a petition in United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, on January 22, 1965. The purpose of this petition is to remove the injunction proceedings from the New York State Supreme Court, Kings County, Brooklyn, to Federal Court. The defense thereby hoped to circumvent the

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effect of the Supreme Court restraining order. No decision had been reached in the case by the United States District Court as of January 22, 1965.

Detective [REDACTED]  
January 22, 1965

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Handbills circulated on January 25, 1965, by supporters of CWCIS in the vicinity of Public School 258, located at 141 Macon Street, Brooklyn, New York, and at Junior High School 33, Throop and Hopkins Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, called for a shut-down of these schools on January 27 and January 28, 1965, respectively. The handbills also announced plans for a "freedom school" for absentee students at Apollo Theatre, Fulton and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

Detective [REDACTED]  
Detective [REDACTED]  
Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
January 26, 1965

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The New York "Herald Tribune", January 27, 1965, Page 10, reported that the legal battle between lawyers for MILTON GALAMISON of the CWCIS and the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, resulted in a "reserved decision". The Corporation Counsel wanted the case on its temporary injunction against the boycott argued in State Court. The CWCIS wanted a Federal trial on the ground that their civil rights had been abridged. Judge RAYFIEL reserved the decision pending submission of additional briefs.

The New York Chapter of CORE, 307 West 125th Street, New York City, and the Harlem Parents Committee, New York City, were continuing their boycott of Public School 139, Harlem, and are operating a "freedom school" for absentee students at Bethel Ame Church, 52 West 132nd

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Street, New York City, New York. Teachers from New York CORE are operating the school and one of them is [redacted] from the New York Chapter of CORE.

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It was also determined that on Monday, February 1, 1965, the school shut-down will spread to the Bronx, New York, area and will be supported by the Harlem Parents Committee, CWCIS, and the Bronx Chapter of the NAACP. Plans are also being made for a "freedom school" at St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, Bronx, New York.

NY T-50  
January 27, 1965

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth Communist Party Club held at her residence on October 23, 1962.

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NY T-41  
December 4, 1962

The following schools were picketed on January 27, 1965, from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. by individuals associated with CWCIS:

Public School 258 - Brooklyn  
15 pickets

Junior High School 617 - Brooklyn  
3 pickets

Public School 139 - Manhattan  
14 pickets

There were no disturbances at these demonstrations. The purpose of the picketing was to encourage students to absent themselves from classes in furtherance

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of the school boycott program sponsored by the CWCIS. However, the picketing was not successful in inducing the students to stay away in sizeable numbers from classes.

Lieutenant [redacted]  
Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
January 27, 1965

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A picketing demonstration was conducted on January 29, 1965, at the headquarters of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. Approximately 100 pickets led by [redacted] of the Parents Joint Council of Junior High School 143, Amsterdam Avenue and 129th Street, New York City, demonstrated at the Board of Education from 9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. The purpose of the demonstration was to support the current school boycott which is spearheaded by CWCIS. Similar picketing demonstrations were conducted from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. on January 29, 1965, at the following schools in support of the school boycott.

Public School 99  
1410 East 110th Street  
New York City, New York  
75 pickets

Public School 617  
Stagg Street  
Brooklyn, New York  
2 pickets

Public School 258  
Macon Street  
Brooklyn, New York  
23 pickets

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Current plans of the CWCIS do not call for a city-wide boycott of junior high schools and so-called "600" schools on February 3, 1965, but rather a combination of the current strategy of boycotting a school at a time in each of the boroughs comprising New York City.

Detective   
January 29, 1965

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A twenty-four hour vigil was conducted by supporters of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools at the construction site for a proposed public school on Pitkin Avenue between Chester and Bristol Streets, Brooklyn, New York. Fifteen individuals participated in this vigil, which commenced at 4:00 P.M. Saturday, January 30, 1965, and terminated at 4:00 P.M., Sunday, January 31, 1965.

Small picketing demonstrations were conducted by CWCIS at the following schools in New York City and Brooklyn, New York, on February 1, 1965, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M.

Public School 99  
Harlem, New York City  
30 pickets

Public School 136  
New York City  
6 pickets

Public School 617  
Brooklyn, New York  
5 pickets

There were no disturbances at these demonstrations.

The over-all boycott thus far, has not been characterized successful by the Bureau of Special Services.



NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

9

No schools have been completely shut-down as a result of boycott tactics. The petition filed by CWCIS in Federal Court, Brooklyn, to have the injunction proceedings against the CWCIS removed from State Court was denied by the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, on January 29, 1965, and remanded to the New York State Supreme Court, Brooklyn, New York.

The latest strategy of CWCIS calls for the attempted shut-down of five schools on February 3, 1965, rather than a city-wide boycott of junior high schools and so-called "600" schools or special schools for disturbed children. These schools are as follows:

Junior High School 35  
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 49  
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 57  
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 263  
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 271  
Brooklyn, New York

Detective   
February 1, 1965

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Fifteen boycotting students picketed Public School 88, located at 215 West 114th Street, New York City, from 8:00 A.M. to 8:40 A.M. on February 19, 1965, in support of the school boycott which was spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools. MILTON GALAMISON, Pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, is chairman of the CWCIS. This picketing demonstration was orderly and no incidents

NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

10

occurred. Attendance figures at Public School 88 on February 19, 1965, showed a drop of nine percent from normal attendance of 88 percent.

A large group of boycotting students began assembling at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, commencing at 9:00 A.M. The number of students at the church reached approximately 200 by 10:00 A.M. at which time they departed from the church and proceeded to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. About half of the students dropped out while marching to the Board of Education.

A picketing demonstration was then staged by the students at the Board of Education commencing at 10:45 A.M. where approximately 75 students picketed in an orderly fashion, confined to the Boerum Place side of the Board of Education building. The pickets were chanting "Jim Crow Must Go!" A small group of students congregated at a parking lot across Boerum Place from the picket site, but were quickly dispersed from that area by mounted police. At approximately 11:40 A.M., the picketing tapered off with groups of ten to twelve students at a time being escorted away from the Board of Education by foot and mounted patrolmen. The picketing had terminated at noon, February 19, 1965.

Detective [REDACTED]  
Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
February 19, 1965

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Thirteen adult demonstrators were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance Officers at the above demonstration for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law, inducing minors to absent themselves from school.

NY 100-153735

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11

Among those arrested were [redacted] female,  
Negro, [redacted] Street, New York City; [redacted]  
[redacted] female, white, [redacted] Street, Brooklyn,  
New York and [redacted], white, male, [redacted]  
Street, Brooklyn.

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b7C

Detective [redacted]  
Bureau of Special Services,  
New York City Police Depart-  
ment  
February 19, 1965

[redacted] on July 31, 1963,  
attended a meeting of the Executive  
Board of Advance Youth Organization  
(AYO), held at 80 Clinton Street,  
New York, New York

NY T-34  
August, 1963

b6  
b7C

[redacted] attended the AYO Con-  
vention held on February 8, 1964,  
at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-35  
February 14, 1964

A characterization of the AYO  
appears in the Appendix.

The April 13, 1965, issue of "Challenge",  
weekly publication of the Progressive  
Labor Movement (PLM) lists SELMA SPARKS  
as the Feature Editor of this publica-  
tion.

NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

12

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party on November 13, 1961, at his residence.

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NY T-40  
November 16, 1961

Picketing demonstrations were staged by approximately 200 boycotting students at three separate locations in the downtown Brooklyn area on February 18, 1965 between the hours of 10:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. These demonstrations were generally in support of the school boycott which has been spearheaded by MILTON GALAMISON's City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools. The students became disorganized and rampaged at several locations and had to be restrained by the police.

The initial demonstration occurred in front of the Department of Health, 295 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, commencing at approximately 10:30 A.M., February 18, 1965. The picketing was disorganized and developed into an unruly and unsupervised group of youths who surged back and forth across the sidewalk for about forty minutes, and then ran in a body to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. At this location, they were placed behind police barriers and once again refused to picket in an orderly fashion. At about 11:30 A.M., five adult demonstrators were taken into custody by the Bureau of Attendance for violation of Section 3212 of the New York State Education Law.

The demonstrators left 110 Livingston Street without any apparent direction, at 12:45 P.M. and proceeded to 72 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, where they paraded on the opposite side of the street in an attempt to lure St. John's University students into a dispute. This was prevented by special police of St. John's University who prevented any ingress or egress from the building.

NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

13

Having failed to instigate a fight at this location, they proceeded east on Schermerhorn Street, to Smith Street, at which time they broke up into smaller groups and raced into Fulton Street, toward Albee Square. They ran along the sidewalks shouting and shoving and eventually arrived at Albee Square, which is also in the downtown section of Brooklyn.

These groups were contained on the sidewalks by the presence of mounted and foot patrolmen, several squad cars of detectives and members of the Youth Division, New York City Police Department.

At Albee Square, several instances of violence were reported as follows:

A mounted patrolman was struck by a thrown object, believed to have been a soda bottle; the window of a travel agency in that area was broken by a thrown object, several of the demonstrators attempted to storm the dime Savings Bank near Albee Square, but were prevented from doing so by the police in that area.

At approximately 1:00 P.M., the demonstration had lost momentum and several of the demonstrators were overheard to mention that they were returning to "the freedom school". It was believed by the Bureau of Special Services that they were referring to the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York. The overall demonstration terminated by 1:30 P.M.

A summary of police action taken as a result of these demonstrations is as follows:

Five arrests for violation of Section 3212, of the State Education Law; an arrest for disorderly conduct; 17 demonstrators were processed at the 84th Precinct, New York City Police Department, Brooklyn.

Detective   
February 19, 1965

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NY 100-153735  
JCS:dd  
14

The New York "Daily News" of February 20, 1965, Page 2, in an article concerning a picketing demonstration by boycotting students at the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, conducted on February 19, 1965, carried a picture of Mrs. B. DEVINE handing out subway tokens to students who came to the demonstration at the Board of Education.

The photograph appearing in the New York "Daily News" of February 20, 1965, of Mrs. B. DEVINE was identified as Mrs. BUNNIE DEVINE, member of the Communist Party, New York District Committee and active in the New York Communist Party District School Commission.

NY T-13  
March 1, 1965

On February 10, 1965, a meeting of the New York State Communist Party Commission on Schools was held at 552 Riverside Drive, New York City. During the meeting, a discussion of the current school boycott took place. It was stated that the role the Communist Party is playing in the boycott was "minimal" in that very few Communist Party members have been involved and none in any policy-making positions. It was stated that this is undoubtedly due to the fact that MILTON GALAMISON makes his own policy.

It was also stated that boycott was not succeeding and that MILTON GALAMISON was not using the proper tactics. A different focus was proposed for the boycott. The idea was to move the focus from the children and shift it to the adults.

The members of the School Commission, New York District Communist Party, pledged themselves to accomplish this objective.

ing as [redacted] as of February, 1965, was serving as [redacted] of the school boycott for

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NY 100-153735  
JCS:dd  
15

MILTON GALAMISON and was assisting GALAMISON at school boycott headquarters, Siloam Presbyterian Church.

[redacted] was active in the leadership of the current school boycott.

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NY T-51  
February 23, 1965

[redacted] a female, Negro, was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join the factional group, the Progressive Labor Movement.

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Prior to leaving the CP, [redacted] was one of the CP staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee.

[redacted] a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 to 1962

December 20, 1962  
March 4, 1963

On March 23, 1964, it was learned that a delegation of CP members would call on [redacted] on March 28, 1964, to give her a check and let her know that it was help from the CP. On March 28, 1964, a check was presented to [redacted] who was informed that this money was from the CP because they knew she needed help. [redacted] accepted the check with profuse thanks.

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NY T-13  
March 30, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dd  
16

It was determined that on September 15,  
1963 [redacted]  
[redacted] Avenue, Brooklyn, New York,  
was a customer receiving "The Worker".

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NY T-35  
September 25, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI observed a picketing demonstration by boycotting students at City Hall Park, New York City, on February 24, 1965. The demonstration, in support of City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, commenced at approximately 11:00 A.M. and terminated at 12:40 P.M.

Approximately fifty students and five adults participated in the orderly demonstration. Five persons were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance Officers for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law.

The following people were arrested at the picketing demonstration:

[redacted]  
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]  
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]  
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]  
New York City, New York

b6  
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NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

17

[redacted]  
Brooklyn, New York

b6  
b7C

Patrolman [redacted]  
Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
February 25, 1965

Approximately 100 boycotting students assembled on March 2, 1965, at the "freedom school" located at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which is the church of Reverend MILTON GALAMISON. The students assembled there between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. At approximately 10:15 A.M., they proceeded in groups to the Board of Education, headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of conducting a demonstration there.

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Detective [redacted]  
Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
March 2, 1965

A Special Agent of the FBI on March 2, 1965, observed approximately 75 teenagers demonstrating at the Board of Education Building. The demonstration there commenced at 11:00 A.M. No picket line was maintained by the youngsters, but they were kept behind police barricades on the Boerum Place side of the Board of Education Building.

The only known CP members to be active in the current school boycott as pickets or as workers are [redacted] who is a member of the 6th Assembly

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NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

18

District Club, Kings County Communist Party, and [redacted]  
[redacted] who is a member of the Brownsville Club of the  
Kings County Communist Party.

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It is known that [redacted] has gone to  
Reverend GALAMISON and volunteered her services in the  
school boycott to hand out leaflets or any work they  
have in mind.

NY T-13  
March 2, 1965

Six males and three females, who, according  
to Bureau of Special Services, participated in the  
demonstration, were arrested by Bureau of Attendance  
Officers under the State Education Law for abetting  
truancy. Mimeographed circulars distributed at the  
scene reflected they were issued by the City-Wide  
Committee for School Integration, .260 Jefferson Avenue,  
Brooklyn.

The demonstration at the Board of Education  
terminated at 11:45 A.M. when students dispersed into  
the downtown shopping area of Brooklyn. Mounted police,  
as well as foot patrolmen and squad cars, followed  
the teenagers into the shopping area, causing traffic  
congestion. Afternoon shoppers looked upon the boycotting  
students with some trepidations, fearing possible valdalism.  
However, no violence erupted.

GALAMESON announced a three point program  
in the current school boycott, as follows:

1. Closing of the "freedom school" at  
Siloam Presbyterian Church. Boycotting  
students will be urged to return to

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dd  
19

their neighborhood schools or invited to remain at home as their conscience dictates.

2. Students are invited to picket at the Board of Education each day after school hours from 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.
3. One high school at a time will be called upon to stage a three-day boycott. Students who boycott will be asked to picket the Board of Education headquarters during normal school hours.

Detective [REDACTED]  
March 2, 1965

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"The New York Times", of March 3, 1965, on Page 28, reported that the boycott spread to the Eastern District High School in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, where 1000 of 2500 students were absent. The normal absentee rate there is between 250 and 375.

On March 3, 1965, at 10:55 A.M., four persons were arrested on a charge of violating Section 3212 of the New York State Education Law for inducing truancy by employing teenage school children students in a demonstration outside the New York City Police Department Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, New York City. Those arrested were [REDACTED]

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Bureau of Special Services  
New York City Police Department  
March 3, 1965

NY 100-153735

JCS:dd

20

A Special Agent of the FBI observed the following demonstration at the Board of Education Headquarters, Brooklyn, on March 5, 1965:

Approximately 25 individuals, representing CORE and the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, picketed in an orderly fashion in front of the Board of Education on March 5, 1965, commencing at 10:00 A.M. This demonstration favored racial balancing of neighborhood schools, and the general aims of the current school boycott. Only adults, both Negro and white, participated in the demonstration which terminated at 11:30 A.M.

Reverend MILTON GALAMISON advised the New York City Police Department on March 4, 1965, that he would call for a demonstration by approximately 65 youths at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, to be held on the morning of March 5, 1965. The teenagers, who would be mostly boycotting students, would be requested to assemble at the Board of Education at about 10:00 A.M.

This demonstration by the youths never materialized for the reason that the Bureau of Attendance Officers rounded up the youngsters between 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. in the neighborhood of the Siloam Presbyterian Church before they had a chance to assemble. They were returned to their homes or neighborhood schools.

Detective   
March 5, 1965

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NY 100-153735

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs plan to hold a demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, on March 8, 1965.

NY T-34  
March 8, 1965

[redacted] notified the New York City Police Department on March 8, 1965, that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) were to sponsor a picket demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, on March 8, 1965, between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The purpose of the picketing was to demonstrate support for the school boycott which is currently spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools under the direction of Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON.

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Detective [redacted]  
Bureau of Special Services,  
New York City Police Department  
March 8, 1965

On March 8, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a picket demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. The picketing, participated in by 17 to 20 youths, commenced at 4:15 p.m., and lasted until 5:10 p.m., at which time the demonstrators dispersed. The demonstrators chanted "Jim Crow must go" and "Segregation must go", and carried signs urging integration in education in New York City school system. Groups represented in this demonstration were Flatbush Youth for Human Rights, Bensonhurst Youth for Human Rights, Student Committee Against Social Injustice, Student Committee for Integrated Schools, and the DCA. [redacted] and [redacted] acted as spokesmen for the demonstrators.

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JCS:pww

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NY 100-153735

C. DEMONSTRATION AT DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE  
AND CITY HALL, NEW YORK CITY, ON JANUARY 18, 1965

JESSE GRAY, Director of the Community Council on Housing, 60 East 117th Street, New York City, and about twenty of his supporters picketed headquarters of the New York City Department of Welfare, 250 Church Street, New York City, on January 18, 1965, commencing at 2:10 p.m. At 2:20 p.m., some of the demonstrators entered the building and went into the elevators. However, the elevator operators were ordered not to run the elevators until Welfare Commissioner [ ] consented to meet with JESSE GRAY in the Commissioner's office.

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JESSE GRAY and Welfare Commissioner [ ] conferred for about thirty minutes. The picketing demonstration at 250 Church Street was discontinued at 3:30 p.m. On leaving the premises JESSE GRAY made the statement that he had discussed with Welfare Commissioner [ ] slum and unlivable housing conditions in Harlem and the need for better welfare services. He said also that he supported the striking welfare workers.

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From there, JESSE GRAY and his group went up to City Hall to participate in the picketing demonstration conducted by welfare workers and union members. The demonstration at City Hall commenced at 6:15 p.m. A peak number of approximately 3,500 pickets demonstrated during this period. The labor organizations responsible in the picket line were Social Service Employees Union, State, County and Municipal Employees Union, Seafarers International Union, District 65, Retail and Wholesale Department Store Union, Local 1199, Drug and Wholesale Employees Union.

JCS:pww

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NY 100-153735

There were no incidents of violence or arrests reported by the Bureau of Special Services.

Detective [REDACTED]  
Detective [REDACTED]  
Bureau of Special Services,  
NYCPD,  
January 18, 1965

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NY 100-153735

JCS:dap

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D.  
Demonstrations at City Hall and  
United States Court House, New York  
City, February 3, 4, 1965

A picketing demonstration was conducted by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), commencing at 8:15 P. M., on February 3, 1965, at City Hall, New York City, the location of the Mayor's office. At approximately 8:30 P. M., SNCC was joined by Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, and his supporters from the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which council Jesse Gray is Director. Both groups demonstrated opposite City Hall and at 11:15 P. M., several of them went into City Hall and notified a patrolman there that they would demonstrate all night to have the Mayor of the City of New York intercede through the President of the United States for Federal intervention in the current voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. By 1:40 A. M., February 4, 1965, because of the extreme cold weather all demonstrators had dispersed from City Hall. No disturbances were reported at City Hall.

On February 4, 1965, at 3:15 P. M., SNCC again assembled both inside and outside the United States Court House located at Foley Square, New York City, which is a short distance from City Hall. Twenty-nine demonstrators representing SNCC and carrying signs reading "Federal Registrars in Selma" attempted to enter and sit-in within the lobby of the United States Court House; however, they were restrained by United States Marshals.

[redacted] Spokesman for the group and described as former project director at Selma, together with several other representatives of SNCC, were granted an interview with [redacted] [redacted] to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. They presented to the Department of Justice the following demands:

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1. Dropping of all charges against and release of all prisoners for voter registration activities in Alabama.
2. Immediate dispatch of non-Segregationist Federal Registrars to Alabama.
3. Prosecution of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Alabama.



NY 100-153735

JCS:dap

(2)

4. Filing of additional suits by Justice Department under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, to restrain interference with right to vote.

After the interview with [redacted] these individuals were asked to leave his office. Upon their refusal, they were escorted by United States Marshals from the office and out of the Court House. None of the demonstrators were arrested and no assistance from the New York City Police Department was requested. By 6:00 P. M., February 4, 1965, all demonstrators had dispersed from the area.

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No information was developed by Bureau of Special Services indicating that Jesse Gray participated in the demonstration at the Court House.

Detective [redacted]  
Bureau of Special Services, New York  
City Police Department  
February 4, 1965

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NY 100-153735

JCS:mcl

(1)

E. Demonstration at United States Court House,  
New York City, February 5, 1965

[redacted] for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), New York City, advised BAYARD RUSTIN February 4, 1965, that SNCC would stage a picketing demonstration at the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, commencing at approximately 3:00 p.m. on February 5, 1965, and that a sit-in would be attempted and some time after 3:00 p.m. several members of SNCC would attempt to enter the office of Mr. BRODERICK, Chief Assistant, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, for interview and possible sit-in. The general purpose of the demonstration would be to demand Federal intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. BAYARD RUSTIN stated he was in full support of other individuals such as [redacted] of the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge and [redacted] of HARYOU-Act, a Harlem Youth and Social Work Agency.

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NY T-20  
February, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on February 5, 1965, observed the following demonstration at the United States Court House, Foley Square:

A picketing demonstration and attempted sit-in was staged February 5, 1965, by SNCC at United States Court House, Foley Square. Some 55 demonstrators, male and female, predominantly white, began assembling in front of the court house at 3:45 p.m. They formed a picket line and carried signs demanding Federal intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. At approximately 4:30 p.m. several of the pickets began making sorties up the steps of the court house in an effort to gain admittance, but were

NY 100-153735

JCS:mcl

(2)

forcibly restrained by United States Marshals who had taken positions at the head of the steps.

[redacted] United States Marshal's Office, United States Court House, reported that one of the pickets struck a United States Marshal with his fist. He was taken inside the court house by the United States Marshal's for questioning and later released. This individual identified himself as [redacted] [redacted] New York City.

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No arrests were made and no assistance was requested of the New York City Police Department. The demonstration terminated at 5:30 p.m.

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NY 100-153735

F. DEMONSTRATION AT FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK,  
NEW YORK CITY, ON FEBRUARY 5, 1965

On February 3, 1965, a meeting of the West Side CP Club was held. [redacted] stated that a picket line would be formed around the First National City Bank, West 96th Street and Broadway, on February 5, 1965.

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[redacted] stated that the West Side Civil Rights Committee is sponsoring the picket line in protest to the First National City Bank purchasing Mississippi State Bonds.

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[redacted] further stated that [redacted] is the only "Party" person on the Executive Committee of the West Side Civil Rights Committee.

NY T-15  
February 12, 1965

On the evening of February 5, 1965, a picket line sponsored jointly by the West Side Civil Rights Committee and Seven Arts CORE took place in front of the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York City. The purpose of this picketing was to protest the buying of Mississippi State Bonds by the First National City Bank.

There were approximately fifteen people participating in the picket line including [redacted]

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There were no incidents and no arrests.

NY T-15  
February 12, 1965

NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

1

g. RALLY IN TRIBUTE TO MALCOLM X

Sponsored by the FEDERATION FOR  
INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION, February  
25, 1965, New York City

On February 25, 1965, a street rally in tribute to MALCOLM X, sponsored by the FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION, was held at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Approximately 200 people were in attendance.

JESSE GRAY was the main speaker and said that the death of MALCOLM X should be placed on the white power structure and outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him.

[redacted] spoke in the same manner as JESSE GRAY and added that all stores on 125th Street should close on February 26, 27, 1965 in respect to MALCOLM X, with the exception of drug stores, which could reopen at noon on February 27. [redacted] called for a boycott of the stores which did not comply with this request.

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[redacted] of the Harlem Unemployment Center, stated that foreign aid is good but that those at home should not be forgotten by the Federal Government. He spoke of building a hall in Harlem as a memorial to MALCOLM X.

A female speaker named MAY, who was not known to the source, also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION Headquarters, 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

The rally was orderly, and there were no disturbances or arrests.

NY T-70  
February 26, 1965

NY 100-153735

2

During this rally recordings of past statements made by MALCOLM X were played for those in attendance.

NY T-71  
February, 1965

also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at the FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION (FIPA), 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

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NY T-72  
February, 1965

NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

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H. MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION  
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA  
MARCH, 1965

CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were going to Alabama to participate in the civil rights march to Montgomery, Alabama. CLARENCE JONES is MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s attorney, and STANLEY LEVISON has, in the past, been an adviser to KING.

NY T-17  
March, 1965

Source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early part of 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-18  
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-19  
April, 1964

NY 100-153735

2

BAYARD RUSTIN was going to Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the civil rights march to that city. BAYARD RUSTIN has been acting in an advisory capacity to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

NY T-20  
March, 1965

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "THE LONE WOLF OF CIVIL RIGHTS". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly".

NY T-1  
February 25, 1963



NY 100-153735

3

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-20  
February 19, 20, 1964

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, as of January, 1964.

NY T-11  
January 21, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

"The New York Times" of March 25, 1965, on page 27, contains an article captioned, "Stars Give Show For Rights March" by [redacted] According to this article, a show, would be given by a score of entertainers from the stage and screen, to entertain civil rights demonstrators who were on the five-day Freedom March from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. The place where the show would be given is the final campsite (on March 24, 1965) of the March, a ball park on the grounds of the City of St. Jude, Roman Catholic parochial school and hospital near the city limits of Montgomery.

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b7c

According to the article, most of the entertainers had been obtained for this show by HARRY BELAFONTE, the prominent singer. Among those who attended were PETE SEEGER, OSSIE DAVIS, JOHN KILLENS.

NY 100-153735

4

In "The New York Times" of March 24, 1965, on page 33, there appears an article captioned, "Top Entertainers in Alabama Tonight". It was indicated in this article that RUBY DEE would be among those entertaining the civil rights marchers on their way to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma.

According to [redacted] at CP Headquarters, New York City, [redacted] had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

b6  
b7C

NY t-19  
October 28, 1958

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from CP in January, 1950, was chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew [redacted] as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949.

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b7C

During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] were then CP members.

NY T-19  
Latter part, 1963

[redacted] was the speaker at the Militant Labor Forum held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963. The source advised that the subject of [redacted] speech was "One Hundred Years of Freedom".

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b7C

NY T-21  
June 24, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the summer months. The source advised these meetings are called the Militant Labor Forum.

NY T-22  
September 19, 1963

NY 100-153735

5

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The name of [redacted] was contained on a list of persons who are associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in various ways.

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b7C

NY T-23  
December 20, 1962

The same source advised on January 28, 1963, that the name and address of [redacted] were contained on an FPCC Brooklyn mailing list.

NY T-23  
January 28, 1963

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix.

On September 21, 1964, at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement, (PLM), it was decided to make a movie of the poor conditions in Harlem.

b6  
b7C

According to the source, [redacted] was to write the script for the film.

NY T-24  
September 22, 1964

A characterization of the PLM appears in the Appendix.

[redacted] an official of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and a writer for the "National Guardian" had gone to Selma, Alabama, in March, 1965. This source also furnished information that Reverend [redacted] had also gone to Selma during this same period.

b6  
b7C

NY T-25  
March 29, 1965

NY 100-153735

6

Characterizations of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the "National Guardian" appear in the Appendix.

Source said he had been in contact with Reverend [redacted] and that [redacted] advised him he [redacted] was Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

b6  
b7C

NY T-26  
March 6, 1964

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action appears in the Appendix.

A meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (HCUA) was held on May 28, 1963. The Nominating Committee submitted its report at this meeting and Reverend [redacted], according to the report, had been nominated for the position as treasurer. According to the source, it was moved and approved unanimously that those nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected to office as such.

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b7C

NY T-25  
June 11, 1963

In "The Militant" issue of March 29, 1965, there appears an article captioned "Selma to Montgomery - A Marcher's Report" by PETER CAMEJO, who was identified as the National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the article, which was datelined United States Highway 80, March 23, it was indicated that PETER CAMEJO participated in the civil rights march.

Characterizations of "The Militant" and the Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix.

NY 100-153735

7

In an article appearing in "The Worker" of March 28, 1965, [redacted] wrote an article captioned, "Freedom March Sweeps Onto Dixie Capital", in which he indicated that he was in Montgomery, Alabama, covering the freedom march.

b6  
b7C

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted] who is also known as [redacted] attended a meeting held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 5, 1964.

b6  
b7C

NY T-1  
June 5, 1964

[redacted] was one of the CP members attending a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, on June 18, 1964.

NY T-27  
June 23, 1964

SIDNEY POITIER would be among those present for the entertainment of the civil rights marchers who were on their way to Montgomery, Alabama.

NY T-28  
March 19, 1965

Agents of the FBI on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed [redacted] entering 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the CP, USA Headquarters, and the New York State CP Headquarters.

b6  
b7C

On December 29, 1954, [redacted] was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. During the course of this interview, [redacted] stated, "I am not now a member of the CP and whether I have ever been would be a question of terminology", but he stated that he had never formally been a member of the CP; however, later

b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735

8

in the interview, he stated that he had never been a member of the CP. He remarked that he had attended some affairs at which current events and politics were discussed, and he stated that these might have been construed by some individuals as CP meetings. [redacted] also stated that he has associated with people whom he believed to be Communists. During the interview, [redacted] said he had received the "Daily Worker" for many months, although he neither personally subscribed to it or rejected it. [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with BEN DAVIS.

b6  
b7c

NY 100-153735

JCS:dap

(1)

I.

Freedom March Sponsored By Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee To Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, New York City, On March 9, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following "Freedom March" and demonstration held March 9, 1965, sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The marchers assembled simultaneously at two assembly points in Manhattan, at 3:30 P. M., on March 9, 1965, and converged on FBI, New York Office headquarters, 69th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, where a picketing demonstration was conducted from 5:00 P. M. until 7:15 P. M.

Handbills distributed widely at both assembly points, namely Bryant Park, mid-Manhattan, and 125th Street, Harlem, announced "we march for the black people of Selma to demand direct Federal action now to protect lives of the Negroes of Alabama, and their right to march in peaceful assembly; to demand the immediate arrest of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Alabama; to demand the dispatch of Federal registrars to enable the Negroes to register to vote without being intimidated."

The handbills further noted that the march was sponsored by SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and supported by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, New York City.

Approximately 80 youths, mostly of college age, formed the contingent which assembled at 125th Street, and 5th Avenue, Harlem. They carried signs showing affiliation with SNCC and CORE. The Harlem group reached the FBI, New York Office, at 5:00 P. M., and commenced to picket in an orderly fashion, behind police barricades on the 3rd Avenue side of the FBI headquarters.

A group estimated at 450 to 500 individuals assembled in Bryant Park, 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. At that point placards were distributed reading "1865 to 1965, too long, vote now", "a crime to vote in land of the free", "we protest police brutality in Selma".

Other participating organizations in the march besides SNCC and CORE were "Catholic Worker", Rabbinical Assembly and W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America: (DCA).

NY 100-153735  
JGS:dap  
(2)

The Bryant Park contingent left that area at 4:10 P. M. and marched in double column north on 5th Avenue to 69th Street, and then east to FBI headquarters. This column of approximately 500 marchers reached the New York Office at 5:30 P. M. and there joined the picketing demonstration already underway by the Harlem group. The number of demonstrators at FBI headquarters, New York City, swelled to approximately 600.

At about 6:00 P. M. a delegation of the marchers approached the entrance of the FBI, New York Office, 201 East 69th Street, and made it known that they had a document they wished to present. Assistant Director Malone met these people in the lobby of the New York Office for the purpose of receiving whatever they had to offer. At this time, Rabbi [redacted] indicated a desire to speak with Mr. Malone in his office, and Mr. Malone agreed to speak with him and one representative from SNCC and one from CORE.

b6  
b7c

In addition to Rabbi [redacted] who is a member of Rabbinical Assembly, 3080 Broadway, New York City, [redacted] of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, and [redacted] of SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, accompanied Mr. Malone to his office. This delegation explained the purpose of the demonstration which was primarily to request, through Mr. Malone, to have the Federal Government intervene in anyway possible to assure the civil rights of the Negroes in Alabama.

Mr. Malone explained to them the jurisdiction and responsibility of the FBI. At this point the delegation presented to him two documents. The first document was statement by the Rabbinical Assembly on the occasion of the New York march to the office of the FBI in which it was stated that the brutal and inhuman attack on peaceful Negro marchers in Selma, Alabama, violates every religious and democratic tenet of our civilization and cannot go unanswered. It was also stated that the Rabbinical Assembly was taking part in the demonstration to lend their voices to the demand that the Federal Government take all measures at once



NY 100-153735

JCS:dap

(3)

to safeguard the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all citizens to assemble peacefully in order to state their grievances. In the statement, the Assembly called upon the FBI to take a direct hand in bringing the perpetrators of the attack on innocent men and women to justice and called upon the Government to protect the rights of all its citizens.

The second document was in the form of a letter on the stationery of SNCC to the FBI, New York, attention Mr. Malone, dated March 9, 1965. In this letter, it was pointed out that SNCC knew that the FBI was "conducting an investigation" of police brutality in Selma in connection with the halting of a march to protest denial of the vote. SNCC, indicating that it has worked in Selma since the fall of 1962, stated that they had repeatedly been outraged by the failure of Federal agents to take action under Section 3052, Title 18, of the United States Administrative Code as amended in 1951, which gives the FBI the same powers as United States Marshals to arrest on the spot those who are depriving others of their civil rights. Continuing, SNCC in its letter urged the FBI to arrest Sheriff James Clark of Dallas County, Alabama, whom they described as the prime instigator of violence in Selma.

At 6:45 P. M. this delegation departed from the New York Office. Along the line of march and during the demonstration in front of the FBI headquarters, the marchers sang freedom songs and chanted slogans "freedom now", "let's go", and "out of Saigon, into Selma". The picketing demonstration at New York Office headquarters terminated at 7:15 P. M. Approximately 100 New York City police, with the use of barricades, effectively controlled the marchers during the demonstration.

Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that no arrests were made and no incidents of violence were reported.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] attended the 40th Anniversary Celebration of International Publishers and the 80th birthday celebration for Alexander Trachtenberg held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City, in January, 1965.

NY T-29

January 17, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dap  
(4)

International Publishers is characterized in the Appendix.

Alexander Trachtenberg attended an enlarged meeting of the Communist Party, USA National Executive Committee held at Communist Party (CP), USA headquarters, 23 West 26 th Street, New York City, on May 10, 1962.

NY T-30  
May 10, 1962

"The Militant", November 9, 1964, Pages 3 and 5, reflected that [redacted] of SNCC was speaker on the panel at the Socialist Workers Party Conference on "The Negro Ghetto and Political Action" held on October 3, 1965.

b6  
b7C

"The Militant" is characterized in the Appendix, which includes a characterization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

Special Agents, FBI, observed the following individuals among the marchers and pickets who participated in the demonstration reported above:



b6  
b7C

3)

Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services (BSS), advised that the following individuals also participated in the above demonstration:



b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735

JCS:dap

(5)

[redacted] and [redacted] attended numerous affairs of "Advance" and "Burning Issues" during this period; late 1962 and early 1963.

b6  
b7C

NY T-31

Late 1962 and early 1964

"Advance" and "Burning Issues" are characterized in the Appendix.

The following individuals were club leaders of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) as of January, 1965:

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-32

February 14, 1965

Mortimer Daniel Rubin contacted [redacted] and asked him to take some photographs of demonstrations supporting the current school boycotts. The purpose of these demonstrations was to protest racial imbalance in New York City schools.

b6  
b7C

NY T-33

February 2, 1964

Mortimer Daniel Rubin was the National Youth Director, CP, USA, and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-19

June 19, 1962

[redacted] attended the Fourth Annual Convention of Advance Youth Organization held on February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

b6  
b7C

NY T-34

February 14, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dap  
(6)

[redacted] attended sessions of the CP Youth Training School held on July 8, 10, 12, and 14, 1962 in New York City.

b6  
b7C

NY T-31  
July, 1962

[redacted] was in attendance at a college meeting of the DCA held at 971 Columbus Avenue, New York City, in November, 1964.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] attended the First State-wide convention of the DCA held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City, on December 12, 1964.

NY T-35  
December 22, 1964

A meeting of the DCA, New York Executive Board, was held in New York City, on December 5, 1964. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting.

b6  
b7C

NY T-35  
December 7, 1964

On January 13, 1965, [redacted] attended the Eastern Seaboard Conference of "The Worker" held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

NY T-36  
February 4, 1965

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

[redacted] attended an enlarged Bronx County CP Committee meeting held at the Cultural Center, 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York, on January 14, 1965.

b6  
b7C

NY T-37  
January 19, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dap  
(7)

[redacted] was a member of the New York District Board, CP, USA, as of July, 1964.

NY T-13  
July 28, 1964

b6  
b7C

A college meeting of the DCA was held in New York City December 5, 1964. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting.

NY T-35  
December 7, 1964

Two CP members in describing [redacted] stated on December 15, 1963 that [redacted] had been taken back into the CP.

b6  
b7C

NY T-38  
December 16, 1963

[redacted] was active with the Bronx Chapter, DCA, as of that time.

NY T-39  
November 24, 1964

b6  
b7C

Source identified a photograph of [redacted] as the person who was elected [redacted] of Advance Youth Organization and who attended a meeting of the DCA on July 9, 1964.

NY T-35  
December 9, 1964

The SWP held a national convention on June 26-28, 1959, at Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey. [redacted] was in attendance at this convention.

b6  
b7C

NY T-22  
July 9, 1959

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dap  
(8)

"The Worker" issue of December 8, 1964, Page 6, contained an announcement to the effect that the second day's session of the New York DCA Conference would be held December 13, 1964, at 106 East 14th Street, New York City.

Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] entering and/or departing 106 East 14th Street, New York City on December 13, 1964.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of Advance Youth Organization Board held February 22, 1964, in New York City.

NY T-35  
February 25, 1964

[redacted] a member of the DCA, was also a participant in the demonstration at the New York Office, FBI, reported above.

b6  
b7C

NY T-35  
March 10, 1965

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the CP held on November 13, 1961, at his residence in Brooklyn, New York.

b6  
b7C

NY T-40  
November 16, 1961

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth CP Club at her residence in Brooklyn, New York, on October 23, 1962.

NY T-41  
December 4, 1962

NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

1

J. CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH, HARLEM, NEW YORK CITY  
Sunday, March 14, 1965

On Sunday, March 14, 1965, a demonstration took place which consisted of a march sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), to protest the recent events in Selma, Alabama.

NY T-44  
NY T-45  
NY T-46  
NY T-47  
March 14, 1965

At 3:30 PM, approximately 25,000 people gathered at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, and marched up Seventh Avenue to 135th Street, to Lenox Avenue, and back to 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, for a rally outside the Hotel Theresa. Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) noted that in the forefront of the march were approximately 500 white members of the clergy and nuns. Marchers carried placards and signs calling for voting rights in Alabama.

At the rally outside the Hotel Theresa, the master of ceremonies was actor OSSIE DAVIS. Among the speakers were JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of SNCC, BAYARD RUSTIN and JESSE GRAY, leader of the Harlem Rent Strike. Among goals called for by these speakers were:

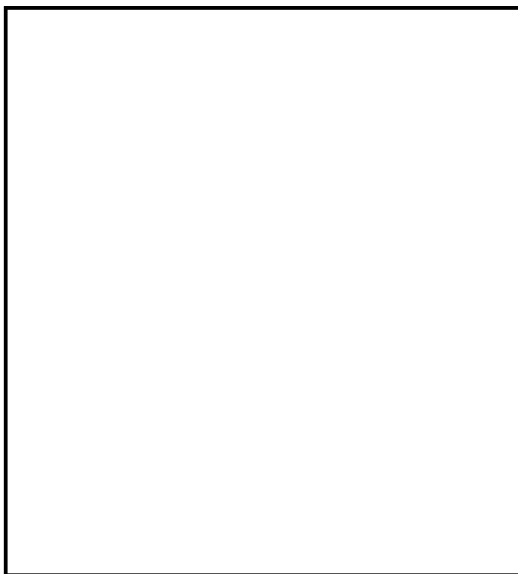
Federal intervention in Selma; imposition of moral, social and economic boycott against Alabama with a suspension of all business activity in Alabama by trade unions; equal voting rights and opportunities for Negroes. FARMER also declared that within a week there will be a triumphant march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

The rally was terminated at 7:30 pm, with no incidents.

NY 100-153735

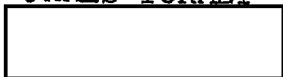
2

The following individuals, whom source stated are members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) were observed in attendance at the above described demonstration:



b6  
b7C

JAMES TORMEY



NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

The following individuals, whom the source stated were members of the CP, USA, were observed in attendance at the aforementioned demonstration:



b6  
b7C

NY T-48  
March 15, 1965



NY 100-153735

3

The following individuals whom he described as members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, were observed in attendance at the above demonstration:



b6  
b7C

NY T-44  
March 14, 1965

[redacted] on March 15, 1965, commented that he had gone to the march with "The Worker", but he said that there was no one there to help distribute the paper. He stated that four to eight people were supposed to help distribute "The Worker". [redacted] said that he could not be at the mobilization point since he had another meeting.

b6  
b7C

NY T-5  
March 15, 1965

[redacted] On March 15, 1965, HENRY WINSTON commented that [redacted] went to the march with 1000 "Workers" and came back with a 1000.

b6  
b7C

NY T-9  
March 15, 1965

NY 100-153735

4

On March 12, 1965, [redacted] of the 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem Region Communist Party, made a comment at a meeting of the club that he planned to participate and distribute "The Worker" at the planned "March in Harlem for Selma, Alabama, Struggle". [redacted] and [redacted] also indicated that they would participate and distribute "The Worker".

b6  
b7c

NY T-49  
March 17, 1965

NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

1

K. DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY WEST SIDE  
UNIFIED ACTION COMMITTEE ON March 20, 1965

A confidential source advised on March 19, 1965, that the West Side Unified Action Committee (WSUAC) would sponsor a demonstration on Saturday, March 20, 1965, in New York City in general sympathy with the Civil Rights struggle of the Negroes in Selma, Alabama. This source stated that the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America would participate in this demonstration.

NY T-116  
March 19, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 20, 1965, observed a demonstration wherein 16 individuals representing WSUAC, West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) assembled at 3:00 p.m. at 80th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City, and marched to 103rd Street and Manhattan Avenue, New York City. At this point, the group increased to about 30 individuals and conducted a street rally. The group carried placards bearing slogans such as the following:

"Stop Police Terror in Alabama";  
"Federal Intervention in Alabama";  
"Protest Wallace Tyranny" and  
"Protect Civil Rights".

Several speakers talked about slum conditions in New York City, protested police brutality and supported the civil rights demonstrations of Negroes in Selma, Alabama. The demonstration and rally terminated at 5:30 p.m. No incidents of violence or disturbances occurred.

Individuals observed as participating in the demonstrations were [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7c

NY 100-153735

2

[redacted] was [redacted] of  
the Upper West Side W.E.B. Du  
Bois Club as of November, 1964.

NY T-42  
November 16, 1964

b6  
b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting on  
October 12, 1964, of Club Number 1,  
West Side Section, Communist Party,  
and also attended meetings of this  
club on November 13, 1963.

NY T-43  
October 14, 1964

The W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of  
America is characterized in the  
Appendix.

JCS:DMO

1.

NY 100-153735

L. "BROADWAY ANSWERS SELMA", APRIL 4, 1965,  
NEW YORK CITY

The "New York Herald Tribune" of April 5, 1965, contains an article captioned, "'Answer to Selma' Benefit Raises Record \$150,000" by [REDACTED]. According to the article, "Broadway Answers Selma", was a benefit staged on the evening of April 4, 1965, at the Majestic Theater which brought together the stars of virtually every Broadway show and some of the great stars of past shows to give a ringing lesson in integration and to raise about \$150,000 for the cause of freedom. It was pointed out that tickets for the benefit, which was staged by HILLARD ELKINS, sold for \$1,000 to \$5 and according to the article, the proceeds were said to be the highest for a single benefit performance in the history of the theater.

b6  
b7C

Among the beneficiaries of the performance were the family of the Reverend JAMES J. REEB, the minister who was recently killed in Alabama while there in the cause of civil rights, the Voter Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., is President, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the L. and M. Rabinovitz Fund of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

It was stated in the article that in a box at the right of the theater sat Reverend Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., who was loudly applauded when he entered from the balcony level.

Approximately sixty performers appeared in the three hour show which was held in the Majestic Theater, the use of which was contributed by the [REDACTED]. Services for the affair were donated by stagehands, electricians, musicians, press agents, managers and producers.

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b7C

The show began with SAMMY DAVIS, Jr., introducing Mayor WAGNER. The performances were sheer entertainment, consisting of songs, skits, monologues.

JCS:DMO  
2.

NY 100-153735

The following is a list of people who participated  
in the show:

[REDACTED]

CAROL BURNETT  
CAROL CHANNING

[REDACTED]

SIR JOHN GIELGUD  
BUDDY HACKETT

[REDACTED]

BARBARA STREISAND

[REDACTED]

ART CARNEY  
ETHEL MERMAN

[REDACTED]

HERSCHEL BERNARDI

[REDACTED]

WALTER MATTHAU

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and GREEN

[REDACTED] and ADOLPH GREEN)

[REDACTED]

EYDIE GORME

[REDACTED]

LOUIS GOSSETT  
"Golden Boy" singers and dancers

[REDACTED]

TOM BOSLEY  
LEONID HAMBRO

[REDACTED]

ALAN ARKIN

b6  
b7c

JCS:DMO  
3.

NY 100-153735



MARTIN SHEEN



RICHARD KITLEY


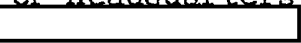


b6  
b7C

STANLEY LEVISON contacted CLARENCE JONES on April 6, 1965. LEVISON mentioned that he had seen MARTIN (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) at the benefit on Sunday night.

NY T-64  
April 6, 1965



Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed MARTIN LUTHER KING departing from the Majestic Theater in the company of HARRY BELAFONTE.

According to   
CP Headquarters, New York City,  
 had been a member  
of the Young Communist League (YCL)  
before coming into prominence as  
an entertainer.

b6  
b7C

NY T-19  
October 28, 1958

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

 who is also known as  
 as of December, 1957  
was a member of the Los Angeles County CP,

b6  
b7C

JCS:DMO

4.

NY 100-153735

and had been transferred to the CP in  
New York.

NY T-65  
May 27, 1964

In May, 1946, [redacted] was recruited  
into the CP by Group One of the Jefferson  
Section of the CP in New York City.

b6  
b7C

NY T-66  
May 18, 1946

During the latter part of 1963, a CP  
functionary stated that [redacted] was then  
a CP member.

NY T-19  
Latter part of 1963

[redacted] was the [redacted]  
of a National Council of American-Soviet  
Friendship Rally held at Madison Square  
Garden on November 16, 1944.

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
New York City  
September 12, 1950

The National Council of American-Soviet  
Friendship has been designated pursuant  
to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", October 29, 1942, page  
six, in a column, "What's On", lists one  
LEONID HAMBRO as an entertainer at the  
School for Democracy.

A characterization of the "School for  
Democracy" is set forth in the Appendix pages.



JCS:DMO  
5.

NY 100-153735

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", September 6, 1949, page two, column four, reported that LEONID HAMBRO, pianist, appeared at the PAUL ROBESON Concert at Peekskill, New York.

The "Daily Worker", page seven, column one, March 29, 1957, lists LEONID HAMBRO as the piano soloist at the 35th Anniversary Concert of the "Morning Freiheit", to be held at Carnegie Hall on April 13, 1957.

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" is set forth in the appendix pages.

The late city edition, "The New York Times", December 23, 1963, reported that PAUL ROBESON left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal fight on a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, ROBESON once said he loved, "The Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifice for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world". It added that most of the questions directed at ROBESON on his arrival in New York City, on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife, who told reporters that her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific".

JCS:DMO

6.

NY 100-153735

On March 18, 1957, [redacted] while at an informal hearing held at the United States Passport Office, Washington, D.C., stated he had not been a member of the CP since the fall of 1952, but refused to answer questions concerning the CP and/or related activities prior to 1952.

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Source furnished information showing that there was a CP membership on [redacted] part for a brief period prior to World War II, but none during [redacted] military service during the war. Source stated he learned that in about 1947, there was a resumption in [redacted] membership in the CP. His membership was spasmodic and there was no activity other than perhaps attending a few meetings. According to the source, [redacted] had a difficult time leaving the CP and it was difficult to say definitely when he did so.

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NY T-67  
April 14, 1957

NY 100-153735

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

The Communist Party, United States of America, will be referred to as the CP, USA.

Proposed Plans and Activities

The February 26, 1965 issue of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, page 15, contained an article entitled, "CORE Chief Backs Student Boycott". This article stated that JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, yesterday endorsed the waning boycott of Boys High School and 21 allegedly segregated junior high schools. According to the article, FARMER rejected the idea that children should not be used in school shutdowns since "They suffer from segregation and discrimination as much as their elders".

On March 16, 1965, [redacted] CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, advised Special Agent (SA) [redacted] that at a national meeting of CORE, held on February 7, 1965, it was decided that CORE plans for the coming months would concern areas located in Louisiana and South Carolina and would deal mainly with voter registration and community organization.

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[redacted] stated that voter registration would consist of drives to enroll or register Negroes as voters, and community organization means that CORE would give thought to finding out what each community wants individually and then directing CORE activity in that particular

2.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

area to the fulfillment of the desires of the area's inhabitants. For example, [ ] stated that a particular community may desire the installation of a traffic light and CORE will then direct the activities, such as demonstrations, to assist in encouraging the local authorities to make such an installation.

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b7C

[ ] stated that CORE was sending approximately 100 students from the University of Kansas, the University of Syracuse, and the University of Washington on the West Coast to assist in rebuilding two Negro churches which were burned down last year in the town Jonesboro, Louisiana. [ ] stated that JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, was expected to be in Jonesboro on Monday, March 22, 1965, in advance of the 100 students who would be there at the end of March, 1965, and the beginning of April, 1965.

[ ] also advised that beginning March 22, 1965, a special drive would take place to register Negro voters in the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, which encompasses the towns of Columbia, Orangeburg, and Aiken. [ ] explained that a special election in this Congressional District was scheduled for June 15, 1965, and CORE wants to make certain that all eligible Negroes vote in this election.

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#### Location

On March 16, 1965, [ ] previously mentioned, advised SA [ ] that CORE's national offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

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#### Officers

On March 16, 1965, [ ] advised that the national officers of CORE are:

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[ ]

[ ]

3.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Chapters

Brooklyn Chapter

The following list of officers of Brooklyn  
CORE, 352 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was made  
available:

[Redacted]

b6  
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New York T- 98  
January 4, 1965

[Redacted]

On November 13, 1961, [Redacted]  
was in attendance at a meeting of  
the Flatbush Club, Kings County,  
Communist Party, which was held at  
his residence in Brooklyn, New York.

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New York T-40  
November 16, 1961

4.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

Bronx Chapter

The following list of officers of Bronx CORE, 1301 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, was made available:



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b7C

It was ascertained that the above individuals who are designated as Chairmen are in fact a "junta" of three individuals who serve as one Chairman. In addition, it was ascertained that [redacted] is the Housing Committee Co-ordinator and Educational Chairman.

New York T- 98  
January 4, 1965

[redacted] is no longer one of the Chairmen of the Bronx CORE.

New York T- 98  
March 19, 1965

Manhattan Chapters

1. Downtown CORE

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The following list of officers of Downtown CORE, 64 Delancey Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:



5.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag



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New York T- 98  
January 4, 1965

2. New York CORE; Formerly Uptown  
CORE

The following list of officers of New York  
CORE, 307 West 125th Street, Manhattan, New York, was  
made available:



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New York T- 98  
January 4, 1965

Queens Chapters

1. South Jamaica CORE

The following list of officers of South  
Jamaica CORE, 108th Avenue and New York Boulevard,  
Jamaica, New York, was made available:



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6.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

New York T- 98  
January 4, 1965

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

It was ascertained that [REDACTED]  
was in attendance at a meeting which  
was held on November 22, 1957, at the  
Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York,  
for EE, USA members of Brooklyn, New  
York, who were interested in youth  
matters.

New York T- 99  
November 25, 1957

## 2. Queens CORE

Queens CORE is at the present time an almost  
inactive chapter of CORE. Most of its members have  
left Queens CORE and are now members of South Jamaica  
CORE. Its [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] Its address is  
189-22 Keeswill Avenue, Hollis, Queens.

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New York T- 98  
January 4, 1965

## Staten Island CORE (S.I.CORE)

### Location

S.I. CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings  
on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the  
Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project,  
Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York,  
but this schedule is not strictly adhered to.

New York T-101  
March 24, 1965



7.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S.I. CORE, will hold a meeting separate and apart from the scheduled meetings of S.I. CORE.

New York T-100  
March 15, 1965

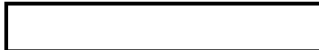
Officers

The following list of officers of S.I. CORE was made available:



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New York T-100  
March 15, 1965



On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] [redacted] was present at this meeting.

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New York T-13  
June 10, 1963

8.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

[redacted]

A CP, USA meeting was held on Staten Island, New York, on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the Communist Party group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

a CP, USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget [redacted] is [redacted] of the Party on Staten Island, and is recognized as such."

New York T-102  
February 25, 1963

S.I. CORE has a total membership of 700 individuals which includes associates who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities by paying \$3.00 yearly dues, which is the dues assessment for both active and associate members.

There are 25 active members in S.I. CORE.

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Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted]

New York T-101  
March 15, 1965

[redacted]

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted]

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9.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

New York, [redacted] and  
[redacted] were among those  
present at the meeting.

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New York T- 102  
March 2, 1964

[redacted]

On July 1, 1961, while attending a  
CP, USA meeting in Staten Island,  
New York, [redacted]  
husband, stated that [redacted] goes to  
CP, USA meetings in New York City. .  
On January 15, 1962, while at a  
CP, USA meeting in Staten Island,  
New York, [redacted] stated  
that his wife was then a member of  
the CP, USA.

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New York T- 102  
July 3, 1961  
January 16, 1962

Activities of S.I. CORE

[redacted] and [redacted] were among  
the CORE members at a public meeting which was held by  
the S.I. CORE on January 19, 1965, at Mariners Harbor  
Housing Community Center, Staten Island, New York. At  
this meeting a movie was shown of recent demonstrations  
in Mississippi.

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New York T- 101  
January 21, 1965

New York T- 103  
January 29, 1965

10.  
NY 100-153735  
WHB:cag

[redacted]  
As of October 30, 1953, [redacted]  
[redacted] was a member of the  
Professional Group of the CP,  
USA in New Orleans, Louisiana.  
Some of the meetings of this  
group were held in [redacted]  
home.

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b7C

New York T- 104  
October 30, 1953

On February 2, 1965, [redacted] and  
[redacted] attended a meeting of the S.I. CORE,  
which was held at Markham Houses Community Center,  
Staten Island, New York. Major discussion was concern-  
ing a new educational program to be attempted by  
S.I. CORE, which would include inviting professional  
individuals from racial minority groups to address  
students in assembly at some Staten Island high schools  
in order to stimulate the guidance of students towards  
professional capacities and maximum utilization of their  
education.

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New York T- 103  
February 9, 1965

On March 2, 1965, a meeting of the S.I. CORE  
was held at Markham Homes Community Center, Staten  
Island, New York. At this meeting, a fund-raising  
event was planned for late April in order to aid the  
treasury of the National CORE organization, which had  
been severely depleted as a result of the civil rights  
campaign in Alabama and Mississippi.

New York T-103  
March 9, 1965

JCS:pww

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NY 100-153735

Bc FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

The Federation for Independent Political Action sponsored a street rally on February 25, 1965, at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of paying tribute to MALCOLM X. JESSE GRAY was the main speaker at the rally which attracted 200 people. GRAY stated that the death of MALCOLM X should be placed on the white power structure and outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him.

NY T-70

February 26, 1965

also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at the Federation for Independent Political Action, 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

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NY T-72

February, 1965

NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

1

C. HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM

On March 10, 1965, there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Freedom Forum, at Bermuda Hall. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] contact someone from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in an effort to get someone who had been involved in Selma, Alabama, as a speaker for April 25, 1965.

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It was decided that the following telegram be sent to President JOHNSON in order that the Harlem Freedom Forum would be on record:

"The gravity of the situation in Alabama demands that the Federal Government take whatever action necessary, including the use of Federal Troops, to guarantee the elementary right of every citizen to the ballot and the right to peaceful assembly to petition for redress of grievances".

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b7C

It was also decided that [redacted] is to get a letter off to ADAM CLAYTON POWELL asking him to tape a speech for the April 25, 1965 forum. POWELL's topic would be "CLERGY and THEIR ROLE IN CIVIL RIGHTS".

NY T-48  
March 11, 1965

The Harlem Freedom Forum held a meeting on March 10, 1965 at Bermuda Hall which is located at 402 West 146th Street, New York City. During the meeting it was suggested that Harlem Freedom Forum members participate in the next protest parade concerning the situation in Alabama. A night letter was composed about the Selma situation and was being sent to President JOHNSON.

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b7C

[redacted] suggested that she does not know why someone has not suggested a work stoppage for a day or two by Negroes and white sympathizers to protest the happenings in Alabama.

NY 100-153735

2

[redacted] stated that it might have been a good thing if the white ministers attacked in Alabama, had been killed, or the Nuns marching there had been killed since this would get the attention the situation deserved. [redacted] also said the few white people killed in the Congo got all the headlines and he was sure, that for every white person killed, a thousand Negroes were killed.

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NY T-68  
March 15, 1965

NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

1

D. MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The source furnished an invitation of the New York Chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights stating the following:

"In July, 1964, at the urgent request of civil rights leaders in Mississippi, the Medical Committee for Human Rights was formed as an emergency medical service for civil rights workers in the Mississippi summer project. More than 100 volunteers from various health fields went to Mississippi, to facilitate the meeting of the health needs of civil rights workers, local and visiting. The problem continues and the Medical Committee is preparing to aid the great effort for civil rights planned for this coming summer.

"In order to support the activities of the Committee, and also to develop programs in regard to the health aspects of problems of inequality in their own localities, chapters, have been organized in a number of cities throughout the country. A New York Chapter is in the process of organization and we urge all members of the health professions (Medicine, Dentistry, Psychology, Nursing, Social Work, and other related fields, students and graduates, to join us at an organizational meeting and symposium on:

"Civil Rights and Health --- 1965

"Participants:

[redacted]  
[redacted] Student  
Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee

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"JESSE GRAY  
Chairman, Community  
Council on Housing



NY 100-153735

JCS:ats

2



HARYOU



Medical Committee  
for Human Rights

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"Time: 8:00 PM, Wednesday, February 3, 1965

"Place: Junior High School 44  
100 West 77th Street, New York City"

NY T-69  
January 27, 1965

JCS:pww

1.

NY 100-153735

E. MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The source furnished a mimeographed letter dated January 12, 1965, issued by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

The letter, addressed to "Dear Colleague", set out that in connection with the challenge filed by the Mississippi Democratic Party contesting the seating of those persons elected to Congress from Mississippi, the Mississippi Freedom Party has made a request for lawyers to come to Mississippi for a period of a week to ten days during the latter part of January and the month of February, 1965. The lawyers would participate in the taking of depositions from "Freedom Fighters" and county officials. All NLG members who can are urged to participate in this operation.

The letter indicated that lawyers who volunteer should be in position to defray their own travel expenses. NLG members were urged to advise the New York office of the NLG regarding their availability.

NY T-73  
January 14, 1965

JCS:egb

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NY 100-153735

"The Worker" of February 14, 1965, contains an article by T.R. BASSETT on page 2, captioned "Get Evidence In 20 Counties' On Mississippi's Voting Bias." According to the article, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's Deposition Caravan has held hearings in approximately 20 Mississippi counties to gather testimony of harassment and terrorization of prospective Negro voters since the action was launched January 20th. The aim of the Freedom Democratic Party's "Operation Deposition" is to gather testimony on voting discrimination and intimidation to back its challenge to that state's five member delegation to the House of Representatives. According to the article more than a hundred volunteer lawyers aided by court stenographers are engaged in this action which is being coordinated by [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, civil rights lawyer.

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NY 100-153735

JCS:dap

(1)

The January 11, 1965, issue of "The New York Times" in an article captioned, "21 Lawyers Begin Mississippi Drive", indicated that 21 lawyers meeting at the Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York City, on January 10, 1965, pledged to go to Mississippi, beginning January 11, 1965, to take depositions for the purpose of ousting Mississippi's five present members of the United States House of Representatives. [redacted] a Newark lawyer, "deposition caravan" and was identified as the national coordinator of the caravan.

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The "New York Guild Lawyer", Volume 20, Number 3, March - April, 1962, issue, self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild, listed [redacted] of New Jersey as a member-at-large of the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild.

Source, who stated that during the period 1943-1944 he was member of the OPA communist group, furnished a signed statement in which he stated that he knew [redacted] to be a loyal Communist Party (CP) member, and that [redacted] had indicated to him that he had been associated with the CP for a long period of time and that his loyalty to the Party was clearly established.

b6  
b7C

NY T-74  
October 28, 1955

Isidore Gibby Needleman was "selected" to assist in a current attempt to unseat the delegation of Mississippi in the United States House of Representatives. Needleman was to take statements from people regarding intimidation of Negroes who had attempted to register to vote.

NY T-75  
February 3, 1965

Isidore Gibby Needleman, a practicing attorney in New York City, was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States in a legal

NY 100-153735  
JCS:dap  
(2)

capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has appeared in behalf of former or current members of the CP before Congressional committees and in the courts. He has contributed money and effort to numerous Communist front activities and has served as custodian of CP funds. Needleman has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and at one time participated in the solicitation of funds to promote Marxist study and research.

NY T-76  
NY T-77  
NY T-78

Needleman was described as one who has served as a Soviet espionage agent.

NY T-19  
March, 1958

AEG:pww

1.

NY 100-153735

F. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The investigation concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is predicated upon information received that members of the Communist Party (CP) have infiltrated this organization. Our investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent and the result of this infiltration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is not investigating the legitimate activities of the NAACP.

NATIONAL SECTION

Address

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that the address for the National Office of the NAACP continues to be 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

Membership

"The Crisis", official organ of the NAACP, of February, 1965, contains the results of the annual meeting of the NAACP held at 20 West 40th Street, New York City, on January 4, 1965.

NAACP membership for the year, 1964, totaled 452,432, as of December 18, 1964. Included in the total are 360,500 branch memberships, 65,000 in college chapters and youth councils, 16,000 life members and subscribers and nearly 11,000 memberships at large.

AEC:pww  
2.

NY 100-153735

Chicago with 24,600 members is the country's largest NAACP Branch followed by Detroit with 21,740. Other large branches are:

Cleveland	17,001
Philadelphia	12,500
Baltimore	9,400
Washington, D.C.	9,065
Pittsburgh	8,475
New York (Upper Manhattan)	7,915
Brooklyn	6,323
Memphis	6,300
Cincinnati	5,200
St. Louis	5,100

NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Present or Past CP  
Members Active in  
the NAACP and  
Individuals  
Affiliated with the  
CP active in the NAACP

AEC:pww  
3.

NY 100-153735

Astoria - Long Island  
City NAACP Branch

[REDACTED]

NAACP Activity

[REDACTED]

"New York  
Amsterdam News",  
New York  
weekly Negro  
newspaper,  
issue of  
January 23,  
1965, page 24

CP Activity

Source  
identified a  
photograph of

[REDACTED]

as being identi-  
cal with that of  
a person who  
attended a meet-  
ing of the CP  
Caucus Group,  
NAACP, held in  
New York City  
on November 28,  
1961, to which  
only CP members  
were invited.

NY T- 13  
February 28, 1962

On April 26, 1964,

[REDACTED]

attended a meeting  
of the CP Subcommittee  
on NAACP Affairs,  
which was open to  
some non-Party members,  
held at the Chelsea  
Hotel, New York City.

NY T- 82  
April 28, 1964

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AEC:pww  
4.

NY 100-153735

[Redacted]

NAACP Activity

[Redacted]

"New York  
Amsterdam News",  
Issue of  
January 23,  
1965, page 24

CP Activity

[Redacted]

on October 18,  
1961, was identi-  
fied as a member  
of the Executive  
Committee of the  
Astoria Club  
of the Queens  
County CP. She  
attended a meet-  
ing of the  
Astoria CP Club  
on January 25,  
1962.

NY T- 83  
October 19, 1961,  
January 26, 1962

[Redacted]

NAACP Activity

[Redacted]

"New York  
Amsterdam News",  
Issue of  
January 23,  
1965, page 24

CP Activity

"The New York  
Guild Lawyer", a  
monthly publica-  
tion of the  
National Lawyers  
Guild (NLG), in  
its May, 1962  
issue, on page  
11, contained  
the names of the  
officers and  
members of the

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AEC:pww  
5.

NY 100-153735

NAACP Activity

CP Activity

Board of Directors  
of the New York  
City chapter of  
the NLG for 1962-  
1963, who were  
elected at the  
chapter meeting  
held on May 2,  
1962, at the Hotel  
Martinique, New  
York City. Among  
the names appearing  
on the Board of  
Directors was  
the name. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On April 26, 1964,  
[redacted]

attended a meet-  
ing of the CP  
Subcommittee on  
NAACP Affairs,  
which was open  
to some non-Party  
members, held at  
the Chelsea Hotel,  
New York City.

NY T- 82  
April 28, 1964

AEC:pww  
6.

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

NAACP Activity

[REDACTED]

"New York  
Amsterdam News",  
issue of  
January 23,  
1965, page 24

CP Activity

On April 26, 1964,

[REDACTED]

attended a meet-  
ing of the CP  
Subcommittee on  
NAACP Affairs  
held at the  
Chelsea Hotel,  
New York City.  
The meeting was  
open to some non-  
Party members.

[REDACTED] was  
identified as the

[REDACTED]

Astoria NAACP  
Branch.

NY T- 82  
April 28, 1964

[REDACTED] was

present at a  
meeting of the  
Astoria CP Club  
held at her  
residence on  
November 16, 1961.

NY T-83  
November 17, 1961

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b7C

b6  
b7C

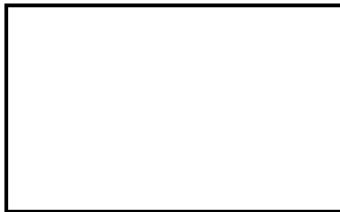
AEC:pww  
7.

NY 100-153735

Bronx NAACP Branch



NAACP Activity



"Bronx Press  
Review", a  
weekly Bronx  
newspaper,  
issue  
February 4,  
1965, Page 18

CP Activity

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b7C

Attended a CP Sub-  
committee meeting  
on NAACP which  
was open to some  
non-Party members,  
held April 26,  
1964, in New  
York City, for  
the purpose of  
formulating plans  
for the forth-  
coming NAACP  
Convention to be  
held in Washington,  
D.C., June 22-29,  
1964, and to  
analyze the role  
of the CP in  
connection with  
the civil rights  
struggle of the  
NAACP.

NY T. 82  
April 28, 1964

AEC:pww  
8.

NY 100-153735

Greenwich Village -  
Chelsea NAACP Branch

[REDACTED]

NAACP Activity

[REDACTED]

NY T- 84  
March 3, 1965

CP Activity

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a CP  
member from 1946  
to 1949 and from  
September, 1955  
to September,  
1962. advised  
SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on  
September 17,  
1962, that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was a mem-  
ber of the CP  
previous to  
September, 1962,  
and as of  
September 17,  
1962, she believed  
he was still a  
member of Village  
CP Club Number  
One or Village  
CP Club Number  
Two, both in New  
York City.

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AEC:pww  
9.

NY 100-153735

New Rochelle, New  
York NAACP Branch



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NAACP Activity

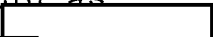
Member of the  
Executive Board.

"The Standard  
Star", New  
Rochelle, New  
York, issue of  
January 30,  
1965, page 7

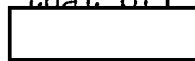
CP Activity

Source advised  
that the New York  
State CP would  
hold its Convention  
on January 25-27,  
1957, at the  
Chateau Gardens,  
105 East Houston  
Street, New York  
City.

NY T- 85  
January 22, 1957

Source identified  
a photograph of  
an unknown individual  
as that of a per-  
son who was at the  
Chateau Gardens on  
January 26, 1957.  
This photograph  
was subsequently  
identified by  
Special Agents  
of the FBI as  
that of 

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NY T- 86  
January 25-27,  
1957

AEC:pww  
10.

NY 100-153735

New York  
(Manhattan)  
NAACP Branch

[REDACTED]

NAACP Activity

[REDACTED]

"New York  
Amsterdam News",  
issue of  
December 26,  
1964, page 1

CP Activity

[REDACTED]

attended meetings  
of the CP Branch  
in San Antonio,  
Texas, on March 26,  
1946 and April 30,  
1946.

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NY T- 87

Various dates

On April 15, 1953,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was inter-  
viewed by  
SA LAWRENCE F.  
MC WILLIAMS and  
stated that he  
was not a member  
of the CP at the  
time and was not  
sympathetic to  
the Communist  
ideology. He  
stated he is in  
full accord with  
the democratic  
form of government  
as it exists in  
the United States  
and in the event

AEC:pww  
11.

NY 100-153735

NAACP Activity

CP Activity

of war, he would  
unhesitatingly  
serve on the side  
of the Allied  
Forces against  
the Soviet Union.

[redacted] refused to  
state that he was  
a member of the  
CP in the past or  
sympathetic to  
Communist ideology  
in the past.

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NY 100-153735

G.  
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Investigation of the NALC is directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist influence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization.

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party, USA as the CP.

In July, 1959, more than 75 Negro trade union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, on May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists, but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

Organizational Data (NALC)

Location

The headquarters of the NALC are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-13  
March 29, 1965

Officers

Source knows of no change in the NALC officers elected in March, 1964. New elections are now scheduled for the latter part of May, 1965. The identity of the current officers follows:

NY 100-153735

President

[Redacted]

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

[Redacted]

Detroit,  
Michigan

[Redacted]

Detroit,  
Michigan

[Redacted]

St. Louis,  
Missouri

[Redacted]

Chicago,  
Illinois

[Redacted]

Cleveland, Ohio

[Redacted]

Chicago,  
Illinois

[Redacted]

New York,  
New York

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, New York,  
New York

[Redacted]

Detroit,  
Michigan

[Redacted]

St. Clairsville,  
Ohio

[Redacted]

Youngstown,  
Ohio

[Redacted]

Los Angeles,  
California

[Redacted]

New York,  
New York

[Redacted]

Pittsburgh,  
Pennsylvania

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NY 100-153735

[redacted] Brooklyn,  
New York

[redacted] Tampa,  
Florida

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[redacted] New  
Rochelle, New York

[redacted] Milwaukee,  
Wisconsin

NY T- 13  
March 29, 1965

[redacted]

Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964,  
[redacted] has attended meetings of either  
the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the  
CP Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro  
Commission, Illinois CP or both. To the  
knowledge of informants, [redacted] is not  
assigned to a CP club within the Illinois  
CP District, but due to the fact that she  
has been attending these meetings and that  
she is the wife of [redacted]  
of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they  
consider her to be a current member of the  
Illinois CP.

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NY T- 52  
NY T- 80  
August, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the New York  
District CP Board.

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NY T- 13  
March 29, 1965

NY 100-153735

Interest of the CP in the NALC

On January 10, 1965, a meeting of the NALC Executive Board was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Room 514, Washington, D. C. Among the members of the board present was [redacted]

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NY T-13  
January 11, 1965

A meeting of the Executive Board of the NYNALC was held on February 9, 1965. Among the members who were present was [redacted] a member of the CP.

NY T- 81  
February 11, 1965

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At a meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section of the CP which was held in Brooklyn, New York, on February 19, 1965, [redacted] stated that the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus which had been scheduled for January 16, 1965, had been cancelled.

NY T- 14  
January 20, 1965

Information Concerning the NYNALC

Location

The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T- 13  
March 29, 1965

Officers

Source knows of no change in the NYNALC officers elected in April, 1964. New elections are scheduled for the latter part of April, 1965. The identity of the current officers are as follows:

NY 100-153735 .



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NY T- 13  
March 29, 1965

Executive Board

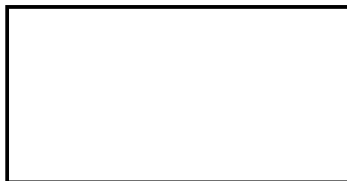
Source confirmed that [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] are members of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, as well as members of the NYNALC CP caucus.

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NY T- 13  
March 29, 1965

CP Activity to Infiltrate Policy  
in the NYNALC

On November 28, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held at 248 West 64th Street, New York City. Among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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[redacted] chaired the meeting. She announced that she had obtained 25 new members for the NALC. [redacted] told those present what had taken place at a recent NALC Executive Board meeting that he had attended.

NY 100-153735

[redacted] informed [redacted] that she, [redacted] and [redacted] should get together to decide whether [redacted] should be reinstated into the NYNALC CP caucus.

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NY T- 13  
December 2, 1964

It was ascertained that on December 5, 1964, [redacted] met [redacted] and [redacted] to discuss her activities with the NYNALC CP caucus. [redacted] had been charged by the caucus of not obeying orders and had discussed the NALC with individuals with whom the caucus opposed. [redacted] denied doing this intentionally, however, she said she did not have the time to meet with the caucus. [redacted] said that if she learned of anything of value within the NALC office where she worked, she would get in touch with either [redacted] or [redacted] and [redacted] agreed that [redacted] should do this.

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NY T- 13  
December 11, 1964

On January 23, 1965, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held at 248 West 64th Street, New York City. Among those in attendance were the following individuals:



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The main topic of discussion was the fund drive of the NYNALC CP caucus to obtain money to send members of the caucus to the annual convention of the NALC. [redacted] stated that if the caucus could raise one half of the money needed for transportation to the convention, the CP would furnish the other half of the money. [redacted] suggested that each member of the caucus should pay \$5 a month to the fund. She collected \$5 from those in attendance and said that she would hold a party to raise

NY 100-153735

money for the fund. [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been appointed to the Executive Board of the NYNALC, effective January 27, 1965. [redacted] pointed out that many members of the NYNALC do not attend meetings of the Executive Board; however, [redacted] does attend and is active in the affairs of the NALC.

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[redacted] spoke briefly on a conference of the National Board NALC that she had recently attended in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that the purpose of the NYNALC CP caucus is to build and strengthen the NALC. He stated that members of this CP caucus do not meet merely as CP people but as members of the NALC seeking the ways to improve it. [redacted] also stated that when members of the caucus recruit people into the NALC, they should do this with that aim in mind and not with the intention of recruiting people into the CP.

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NY T- 14  
January 25, 1965

Source also confirmed that the above CP caucus meeting was held on January 23, 1965, and identified the same individuals in attendance.

Source in addition stated the proposed "State of Race Conference" had been changed to a leadership type conference with delegates attending from all the civil rights organizations including the NALC. The conference was now scheduled for January 30, 1965, at the Riverside Church, 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, New York City.

Caucus members were asked to report on the number of new NALC members they had obtained.

NY T- 81  
February 5, 1965

NY 100-153735

Sources likewise confirmed that a NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held on January 23, 1965; identified the same individuals in attendance and furnished substantially the same information as reported by the other sources.

NY T- 63  
January 26, 1965

NY T- 13  
January 27, 1965

On February 12, 1965, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City. The following individuals were in attendance:



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The meeting was concerned mainly with the party that was scheduled at the home of [redacted] on February 20, 1965, to raise funds for transportation of caucus members to the national convention of the NALC.

[redacted] mentioned that the CP would make up half of the fare of caucus members to attend the convention if the caucus could raise the other half.

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[redacted] had in his possession a copy of the agreement between the five breweries in New York City and the two teamster locals which had been worked out through the NALC, whereby the breweries and the unions agreed not to discriminate against Negroes in their hiring practice.

[redacted] termed this a victory for the NALC.

NY T- 63  
February 18, 1965



NY 100-153735

Source confirmed that a NYNALC meeting was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City, on February 12, 1965; identified the same individuals in attendance and furnished substantially the same information as that reported by the other source.

NY T- 81  
February 17, 1965

A party was sponsored by the CP caucus of the NYNALC at the residence of [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, on February 20, 1965. The purpose of the party was to raise funds for the transportation of caucus members to the national convention of the NALC.

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b7C

Among those in attendance were [redacted]  
[redacted]

NY T- 63  
March 1, 1965

On March 4, 1965, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City. Among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] reported that the party given by the NYNALC CP caucus could have been much better. [redacted] reported that a total of \$40 was raised at the affair.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] reported that at the last NALC meeting, a Nominations Committee was appointed to draw up a slate of officers for the NYNALC. [redacted] stated that both he and [redacted] are members of this committee.

NY 100-153735

[redacted] stated all members now have a chance and a responsibility to become members of the Executive ... Board so that we can get on the NALC committees. She urged that they build up the membership in the NALC. She further stated that the annual NALC convention would be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 29, 30 and 31, 1965, and all were expected to attend. She advised that it is very important that the NYNALC begin to raise a call to extend the length of office for all elected NALC officials. Elections every year cut down on the work that the organization does because so much time is consumed by the elections and the annual convention. The CP caucus will hold another fund raising party on April 30, 1965.

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NY T-81  
March 9, 1965

JCS:DMO  
1.

NY 100-153735

H. NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT  
OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE  
Also Known As AD HOC COMMITTEE IN  
SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE

Source made available material issued by the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge (NYC-MFDPC). This material indicated that the New York Office of this committee is located at 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Coordinators in the New York Office of the committee were listed as [redacted] of the Northern Student Movement at the same address, and [redacted] of [redacted] of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

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NY T-47  
December 23, 1964

A meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held on December 29, 1964, at Manhattanville Center, 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Only about 18 members were present and "freedom petitions" were circulated among those present to get signatures in support of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen. [redacted] was in charge of the meeting.

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A general meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held on January 5, 1965, at Manhattanville Center, New York City. It was stated at this meeting that [redacted] of the NYC-MFDPC was in Washington, D.C., at the time. [redacted] of the Harlem Parents Committee, was the principal speaker. He urged the members present to boycott every new school to be erected in Harlem, claiming the children would only be attending a "JIM CROW" school and would be getting inferior education.

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A general meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held at Manhattanville Center on January 12, 1965. [redacted] of the Committee, was the principal speaker. At this meeting, the text of a resolution challenging the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen was discussed.

JCS:DMO

2.

NY 100-153735

An enlarged meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held on February 9, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. There were approximately 25 people present, including supporters from Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Westchester. The source stated that [redacted] as of February, 1965, was serving as [redacted] and [redacted] was serving as [redacted] of this committee.

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A rally was held at the Church of the Masters, 122nd Street and Morningside Avenue, New York City on January 14, 1965, at which 300 people were present. JESSE GRAY of the Community Council on Housing, New York City, was one of the principal speakers. He came out in support of the strike by welfare workers in New York City. [redacted] of the NYC-MFDPC stated his organization would support the welfare workers strike. [redacted] was present at this rally.

b6  
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On December 31, 1964, a reception for Mississippi students was held in the Office of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), Hotel Theresa, New York City. This reception was given by MALCOLM X, late leader of the OAAU, New York City, who was assassinated February 21, 1965. MALCOLM X spoke at this reception and stated that he is supporting the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

An article in the "Long Island Press", December 28, 1964, page 2, reported that HAROLD SACHS of Merrick, New York, Vice Chairman of the Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights, had announced the formation of a committee on Long Island to support the Mississippi challenge. Two members of the Executive Board of the Long Island Coordinating Committee were named as Co-Chairman of the Challenge Committee, namely ALVIN DORFMAN of Freeport, New York, and HAROLD TRENT of Lakeview, New York. The article further stated that the following members of the Challenge Committee would serve as Chairmen in the five Congressional Districts of Long Island:

"First District: JOYCE INSOLIA of Huntington and CALVIN COBB of North Babylon. Second District: Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD SCHENSUL of Plainview. Third District: Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN BLUM of Roslyn. Fourth District: FARLEY

JCS:DMO  
3.

NY 100-153735

"WHEELWRIGHT, Central Nassau Unitarian  
Universalist Church, Garden City. Fifth  
District: ALVIN DORFMAN of Freeport."

NY T-50  
Late 1964 and early 1965

Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP were held on December 2-5-8, 1964, which meetings discussed support for the seating of delegates from the MFDP in the United States House of Representatives and the challenging of the regular Mississippi delegates. The December 2, 1964, meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP, was held in the office of the Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, and was chaired by [redacted] of the Harlem Parents Committee (HPC).

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[redacted] Street, New York City, gave an explanation of the entire challenge procedure. He explained that the opening of the challenge would occur on the opening day of Congress, January 4, 1965, and that this was only the first of many actions that would last until July, 1965. One of the immediate objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to get local Congressmen to support the "challenge".

Attending this meeting were [redacted] of the Northern Student Movement (NSM), 514 West 126th Street, New York City; [redacted] HPC; [redacted] Street, New York City, affiliated with the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which JESSE GRAY is Director. Also present were [redacted] affiliated with the Metropolitan Council on Civil Rights Action; [redacted] Street, New York City, affiliated with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); and [redacted] LAWRENCE GUYOT of the MFDP gave a short talk at this meeting. It was agreed to form a temporary steering committee composed of the following individuals:

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[redacted]  
New York City

JCS:DMO  
4.

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

JESSE GRAY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of SNCC

b6  
b7C

At the meeting of the Steering Committee held December 5, 1964, at the office of NSM, 514 West 126th Street, New York, New York, present in addition to the Steering Committee were the following:

[REDACTED]

New York City

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Long Island City  
New York

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

It was stressed at this meeting that the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP is not a "closed corporation" but is open to any individual and group that wishes to affiliate providing they are in favor of supporting the MFDP challenge.

On December 8, 1964, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP Challenge was held at the office of HPC, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, and was chaired by [REDACTED]. At this meeting, [REDACTED] of Community Council on Housing (CCOH) briefly reviewed the business discussed at the previous meetings and election of officers was held with the following results:

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[REDACTED]

JCS:DMO  
5.


NY 100-153735



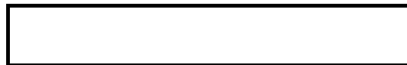
b6  
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The organizations which have authorized the use of their names as of December 8, 1964, as being in support of the MFDP Challenge are as follows:

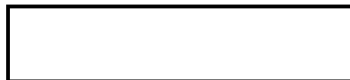
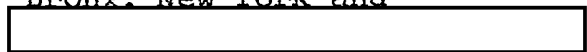
Harlem Parents Committee  
Northern Student Movement  
SNCC  
St. Nicholas Park Community Center  
Downtown Council on Housing  
Metropolitan Council on Civil Rights Action  
West Side Civil Rights  
Community Council on Housing  
Episcopal Society for Race Relations  
Upper Manhattan Committee on Civil Rights  
Harlem Unemployment Center

 volunteered to act as organizer for the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of MFDP Challenge. The NSM office is to be the temporary headquarters of the Ad Hoc Committee at 541 West 126th Street, New York City. Selection of Committee Chairmen was made with the following results:

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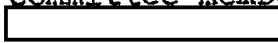


Bronx, New York and



(Co-chairmen)



No chairman designated;  
Committee members included  
 of Harlem  
Unemployment Center



New York City

JCS:DMO  
6.

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

New York City

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[REDACTED]

New York City

NY T-50  
December 18, 1964

Source furnished a printed flier which was circulated at a rally held on Sunday, December 20, 1964, at the William's Institutional Church, 2225 7th Avenue, New York City. The circular indicates that this rally was sponsored by the New York Committee for Support of the MFDP Challenge, 514 West 126th Street, New York City.

NY T-53  
December 23, 1964

An article in the New York "Amsterdam News", December 19, 1964, page 53, entitled, "Harlem Rally To Help Mississippi Freedom Party", reported that the above rally would be held at the William's Institutional Church, New York City, and identified WILLIAM STRICKLAND as Chairman of the New York Ad Hoc Committee For Support of the MFDP Challenge.

Source furnished a mimeographed sheet entitled "Organization Objectives For The Freedom Democratic Party Challenge", which set forth the objectives as follows:

1. To disseminate to as wide an audience as possible the real issues and conditions that are at issue in the challenge.
2. To create the kind of home-town interest which will influence congressmen to support the challenge at the various points where this kind of support will be necessary in Congress.



NY 100-153735

3. To build closer relationships between MFDP and northern community groups particularly the Negro community, trade unions, liberal and civic organizations.

The circular stated that a committee should be formed in the local community to support the "Challenge." The first tasks of the committee will be:

1. To contact the Congressmen from their area and inform them of the challenge and their interest.
2. To organize a delegation to visit the Congressman at home urging that he support the challenge before Congress reconvened on January 4th.
3. To develop a campaign of letter writing, petitions expressing support of the challenge to the Congressman and to the House Committee on elections, of the Administration committee and organizing public meetings and rallies designed to demonstrate community support for the project.

The second stage of the "Challenge" (after January 4, 1965) entails the following program:

- A. Statements from prominent local leaders in churches and unions, for example, should be procured as part of the campaign within the community. Most of these people will not participate in direct forms of pressure but may be persuaded to support the challenge in the press, letters to their constituents, or in public meetings.
- B. A major fund-raising activity should be planned in support of the challenge.

NY 100-153735

JCS:tms

1.

C. Arrange speaking engagements for members of the MFDP to important local organizations. A speaker will be available for mass meetings, union and civil rights affairs provided that transportation and expenses are available from the sponsors.

D. Contacting the local press and acting as a liaison for placing press statements in local papers concerning the developments of the challenge.

The circular requested the local committee to maintain contact with the MFDP, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, or 1353 Fourth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

NY T-54  
January 4, 1964

Source advised that [redacted] was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON in late 1956 and early 1957.

NY T-55  
Late 1956 and early 1957

b6  
b7c

Source advised that STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with [redacted] in the latter part of 1958.

NY T-56  
Latter part of 1958

[redacted] was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party (CP) Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. [redacted] at that time, held the

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NY 100-153735

JCS:tms  
2.

position of Labor Secretary of his club.

NY T-57  
March 5, 1944

The name of [redacted]  
[redacted] New York, was, as of  
April, 1961, maintained in the possession  
of JAMES TORMEY, 215 Willoughby Avenue,  
Brooklyn, New York

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NY T-58  
April 13, 1961

JAMES TORMEY, as of April, 1961, was a  
member of the Communist Party, United  
States of America (CP, USA) National  
Committee, a member of the New York  
State CP Committee and Chairman of  
Kings County CP.

NY T-27  
April 11, 1961

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly  
publication of the National Lawyers  
Guild (NLG), May, 1963, page three,  
listed the name [redacted] as a  
member of the Board of Directors, of  
the New York City Chapter of the NLG  
for 1963.

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The name of [redacted]  
Triangle Building, Amityville, New  
York, appeared on the mailing list  
of the NLG as of September, 1964.

NY T-59  
September 17, 1964.

JCS:tms

3.

NY 100-153735

Source advised that JESSE GRAY had been the organizer with the Harlem Region of the CP, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

NY T-49  
November 20, 1958

According to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

NY T-13  
January 24, 1964

At a meeting of the CP Waterfront Section, held on April 11, 1958, at 167 East Second Street, New York City, it was stated that [redacted] was a member of the Waterfront Section CP who was behind in his dues payments.

NY T-60  
April 15, 1958

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[redacted] had been making an attempt to reach [redacted] wife of [redacted] and had been informed that the [redacted] had moved to [redacted]

NY T-61  
December, 1953

JCS:DMO  
10.

NY 100-153735

[redacted] as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the CP.

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NY T-62  
May 11, 1961

A mimeographed letter dated June, 1964, from the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit, Michigan, addressed to National Lawyers Guild members included a brochure of the National Lawyers Guild and listed many of the officials of the National Lawyers Guild. [redacted] of New York was one of several [redacted] of the National Lawyers Guild.

b6  
b7C

Source advised on November 13, 1961, that as of that date, [redacted] was known to this source to be a member of the Communist Party.

NY T-63  
November 13, 1961

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Hollis CP Club, Queens County, on May 31, 1960.

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NY T-16  
May, 1960

NY 100-153735

NY 100-153735

I.  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials, SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. is the President of the SCLC, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory published by the New York Telephone Company on March 1, 1965, lists the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, and does not contain a listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, a listing in the 1964 - 1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory issued yearly.

[redacted] employee of the SCLC, advised on April 13, 1965, that the SCLC office in New York City, was at 312 West 125th Street, that this office was the only SCLC office in New York City, and that contributions should be sent there or to SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES discussed during early February, 1965, a proposed "get together" during late February, 1965. KING advised JONES that he was concerned about criticism of the SCLC by members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (hereafter referred to by the initials, SNCC) and asked if JONES could contact people influential with SNCC to quiet these criticisms. KING said that most of the criticism was an attack on his (KING's) integrity. KING stated that [redacted] the entertainer, was influential with SNCC.

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NY T-108  
February, 1965

NY 100-153735

BAYARD RUSTIN stated on February 12, 1965, that he had recently attended a conference in Washington, D.C., with MARTIN LUTHER KING and others. RUSTIN said that he had written all of KING's "material" and had "kept everyone in line". RUSTIN said that he had been influential in getting the civil rights leaders to promulgate five basic principles for KING to enunciate during the conference.

NY T-20  
February 12, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES discussed, during February, 1965, two speeches which KING desired JONES to write for him and in which KING desired to cement relations with Jewish leaders. KING said that he would speak at two affairs sponsored by Jewish organizations. JONES informed KING that he would like to have a "get together" at which several plans could be resolved. KING said to JONES that he was concerned about SNCC criticism of his actions and the resulting publicity in Selma, Alabama, wherein SNCC claimed they did all the work while KING raised funds and secured publicity. JONES said that he and HARRY WACHTEL would endeavor to ascertain the true picture and would contact

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[redacted] KING suggested a "get together" of SNCC leaders, [redacted] and himself to resolve their difficulties.

NY T-64  
February, 1965

CLARENCE JONES and MARTIN LUTHER KING discussed, during late February, 1965, the dispute between the SCLC and SNCC. JONES said that he had contacted [redacted] and requested that he arrange a meeting of representatives of both organizations. JONES told KING that he had also recently been advised of friction

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NY 100-153735

between HARRY WACHTEL and several of the staff members of the SCLC and said that in his opinion, this could be dangerous. KING agreed and said that WACHTEL wished to be the only one to control KING.

NY T-108  
February, 1965

CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON, during late February, 1965, gossiped about MARTIN LUTHER KING and his relationship with HARRY WACHTEL. JONES said that gossip he had heard indicated that people were concerned over KING's "over dependence" on HARRY WACHTEL and that WACHTEL had an "assertive and take charge attitude".

LEVISON said that WACHTEL found it difficult to work with other people and never consulted anyone except BAYARD RUSTIN, and then he would assert that the opinion of the two was a group decision.

NY T-64  
February, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES discussed SCLC business during late February, 1965. JONES said that he had spoken to [redacted] about the rift between the SCLC and SNCC, and [redacted] had requested that KING call him about setting up an SCLC - SNCC meeting. JONES expressed concern to KING about animosity to HARRY WACHTEL that was evident within the SCLC. KING said that WACHTEL had antagonized people and added that the SCLC had to be careful in order that it did not look as if a "white man" was "calling the shots" for him.

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NY T-64  
February, 1965



NY 100-153735

MARTIN LUTHER KING and [redacted] of the SCLC, during late February, 1965, discussed fund raising appeals for the SCLC. KING suggested that a special letter based upon the activities in Selma, Alabama, be sent to a \$100.00 contributor list. KING instructed [redacted] to contact HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and to have him work on this letter.

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NY T-109  
February, 1965

CLARENCE JONES and BERNARD LEE, an assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING in the SCLC, discussed an appointment for JONES to meet with KING privately during KING's stay in New York City. This appointment was made for the period following a speech by KING in New York City during March, 1965.

NY T-17  
March, 1965

[redacted] and CLARENCE JONES conferred, during early March, 1965, concerning SCLC affairs. JONES said that either BAYARD RUSTIN or HARRY WACHTEL had prepared a memorandum, and JONES wished to make sure that it would be presented to MARTIN LUTHER KING for his approval. [redacted] stated that neither RUSTIN nor WACHTEL understood their role in the SCLC, and JONES agreed with him and added that he was upset by the attitude and approach of RUSTIN and WACHTEL to SCLC problems. JONES said that RUSTIN and WACHTEL did many things without consulting or advising other responsible SCLC personnel. [redacted] agreed. Both discussed the rift between SNCC and SCLC and efforts to heal the breach. JONES said that RUSTIN and WACHTEL had assumed an attitude that they knew everything and that everyone should do as they said.

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NY T-64  
March, 1965

NY 100-153735

CLARENCE JONES attended a conference of SCLC personnel, including MARTIN LUTHER KING, on March 7, 1965, at which they considered the course of action which the SCLC should pursue in Selma, Alabama, in view of the violence that had taken place on that same date. KING decided, as a result of this conference, that efforts should be made to have volunteers from outside Alabama join the SCLC on the march and that the President of the United States should be flooded with messages concerning the situation.

NY T-64  
March, 1965

On April 3, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING attended a conference of personnel of the SCLC. Among those present were CLARENCE JONES and HARRY WACHTEL of New York City. BAYARD RUSTIN had been scheduled to attend the conference but was unable to attend due to other commitments. KING stated that this conference had been called to discuss a proposed Boycott of Alabama Products and Industry. KING said that this boycott had been criticized even by those usually giving active support to the civil rights movement. JONES and WACHTEL stated that they felt that most of this criticism had resulted from the manner in which the boycott was announced. After discussion about cancelling the boycott, WACHTEL said that he felt they should continue with the boycott but more slowly so as not to divert attention from the drive for voting legislation. JONES said that the boycott should be secondary to the voting legislation drive. JONES suggested that the boycott be coupled with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and presented as a problem in law enforcement and not as a boycott measure. WACHTEL suggested that KING not use his name, but that one of the other SCLC officials sign all correspondence as a "boycott committee" and thus soften the pressure on KING. It was agreed that one of the other SCLC officials would sign all correspondence relating to the boycott.

NY T-110  
April, 1965

NY 100-153735

STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES, during early April, 1965, discussed a theatre review benefit to raise funds for civil rights causes. LEVISON said that MARTIN LUTHER KING, who had attended the benefit, requested LEVISON's opinion about the economic boycott against the State of Alabama as advocated by KING. LEVISON said that he had advised KING against a general boycott, and KING agreed. JONES said that the SCLC should now plan a program of future action so that proper priority can be given to issues as they come up.

NY T-64  
April, 1965

of the SCLC, stated on April 7, 1965, that the SCLC was trying to keep MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. from becoming linked with BAYARD RUSTIN because of charges that RUSTIN was currently a Communist and that RUSTIN had been convicted of Sodomy charges.

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NY T-110  
April, 1965

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A demonstration was held in Bronxville on February 6, 1965, in support of the striking employees of Lawrence Hospital. Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, has been attempting to organize hospital employees.

The demonstrators, numbering about 320 persons, who were predominantly Negro, gathered in the vicinity of Lawrence Hospital, Palmer Avenue, Bronxville, and walked in a single line from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. At 3:00 p.m., the demonstrators formed a double line and walked along Pondfield Road, the main street of Bronxville, to the village hall.

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At the village hall a proclamation was read by [redacted] of the Westchester Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council to the Mayor of the Village.

The proclamation protested the failure of the hospital authorities to negotiate with representatives of the striking employees and requested municipal and county authorities to intercede on behalf of the strikers.

[redacted] appeared to be the marshal for the demonstration. [redacted] and [redacted] who were not observed in the line of march, are listed as co-chairmen of the Citizens Committee to aid the Lawrence Hospital Workers.

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After the reading of the proclamation, the demonstrators returned along Pondfield Road to Lawrence Hospital area and disbanded between 3:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Placards carried by the demonstrators, stated "NAACP Tuckahoe", "Negro American Labor Council", "CORE Supports Hospital Workers", "Martin Luther King Supports Strike", "Westchester AFL Supports This Strike", "Bronxville Join America", "Civil Rights for Hospital Workers" and "CORE is in Power to Stay".

There was no violence or disorder during the demonstration and no arrests were made.

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Lieutenant [redacted]  
Bronxville, New York Police  
Department  
February 6, 1965

NY 100-153735

The Lawrence Hospital strike was discussed at a meeting of the Workers World Party in New York City, on February 5, 1965. [redacted] wife of [redacted] Field Organizer of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, was described by the source as being present at this meeting and as having been active in this organization.

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A number of individuals present at the meeting agreed to participate in the demonstration on February 6, 1965, and it appeared that thirty to thirty-five members of the Workers World Party would take part. It was decided that they would participate as individuals and not appear as an identified unit of the Workers World Party.

The source was unable to advise as to the number of persons who actually participated in the demonstration if any.

On February 16, 1965, <sup>NY T-79; February 6, 1965</sup> a meeting of a West Side Communist Party Club was held. At this meeting, [redacted] stated that a picket line would form around Lincoln Center to oppose the sale of The High School of Commerce which is in the vicinity of Lincoln Center. According to [redacted] the picket line is called by "Equal" to protest the sale of the school by the Board of Education. [redacted] stated that the picketing will take place on February 18, 1965.

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On February 18, 1965, <sup>NY T-15; February 17, 1965</sup> a picket line sponsored by Equal to protest the closing of the High School of Commerce took place in the vicinity of Lincoln Center, New York, New York. Approximately forty - fifty whites and Negroes took part in the demonstration. No incidents of violence occurred.

NY T-70  
February 19, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

APPENDIX  
GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

[redacted]

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York and [redacted] was present at this meeting.

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NY T-13  
June 10, 1963

[redacted]

A CP, USA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of [redacted] CP, USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget [redacted] is chairman of the Party on Staten Island and is recognized as such."

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NY T-102  
February 25, 1963

[redacted]

Source advised that [redacted] was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON in late 1956 and early 1957.

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NY T-55  
Late 1956 and early 1957

[redacted] Source advised that STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with [redacted] in the latter part of 1958.

NY T-56  
Latter part of 1958

[redacted]

Source said he had been in contact with [redacted] and that [redacted] advised him he [redacted] was [redacted] of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

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NY T-26  
March 6, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action appears in the Appendix.

A meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the HCUA was held on May 28, 1963. The Nominating Committee submitted its report at this meeting and [redacted] according to the report, had been nominated for the position as treasurer. According to the source, it was moved and approved unanimously that those nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected to office as such.

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NY T-25  
June 11, 1963

[redacted]

[redacted] attended the 40th Anniversary Celebration of International Publishers and the 80th birthday celebration for ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City, in January, 1965.

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NY T-29  
January 17, 1965

International Publishers is characterized in the Appendix.

"The Militant" November 9, 1964, pages 3 and 5, reflected that [redacted] of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was a speaker on the panel at a Socialist Workers Party Conference on "The Negro Ghetto and Political Action" held on October 3, 1965.

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"The Militant" is characterized in the Appendix.

THEODORE R. BASSETT

THEODORE R. BASSETT is a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

NY T-13  
March, 1965

Source learned that BASSETT was a member of the New York District School Commission of the CP as of February, 1965.

NY T-13  
February 1, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]

According to [redacted] at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, [redacted] had been a member of the Young Communist League before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

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NY T-19  
October 28, 1958

[redacted]

[redacted] who is also known as [redacted] as of December, 1957, was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, and had been transferred to the Communist Party in New York.

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NY T-65  
May 27, 1964

[redacted]

It is not known whether or not [redacted] is a member of the Workers World Party (WWP); however, she at least is a close contact of the organization and has attended WWP meetings in New York which are only open to members and close associates.

NY T-79  
May 4, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] was present at branch meetings of the New York Workers World Party at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, on February 21, 28, 1964.

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NY T-29  
February 24, 1964  
March 5, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. [redacted] at that time, held the position of [redacted] of his club.

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NY T-57  
March 5, 1944



NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

The name of [redacted]  
New York, was, as of April, 1961, maintained in the possession  
of JAMES TORMEY, 215 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

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NY T-58  
April 13, 1961

JAMES TORMEY, as of April, 1961, was a member of the  
Communist Party, United States of America, National Committee,  
a member of the New York State Communist Party Committee, and  
Chairman of the Kings County Communist Party.

NY T-27  
April 11, 1961

[redacted]  
[redacted] attended an enlarged Bronx County  
Communist Party (CP) Committee meeting held at the Cultural  
Center, 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York, on January  
14, 1965.

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NY T-37  
January 19, 1965

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a Communist Party member and  
she attended a meeting of the New York Negro American Labor  
Council, Communist Party caucus on March 4, 1965.

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NY T-81  
March 9, 1965

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois  
Clubs of America.

NY T-44  
March 14, 1965

[redacted]  
On July 3, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the  
Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

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b7C

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]  
a CP member from  
October, 1961 to November, 1962  
July 3, 1962

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[redacted] March, 1965, was appointed to a sub-committee of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, which will study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle.

NY T-11  
March 29, 1965

PETER CAMEJO

In "The Militant" issue of March 29, 1965, there appears an article captioned "Selma to Montgomery-A Marcher's Report" by PETER CAMEJO, who was identified as the National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the article, which was datelined United States Highway 80, March 23, it was indicated that PETER CAMEJO participated in the civil rights march.

Characterizations of "The Militant" and the Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix.

[redacted]

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild, May, 1963, page 3, listed the name [redacted] as a member of the Board of Directors, of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild for 1963.

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The name of [redacted] Triangle Building, Amityville, New York, appeared on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild as of September, 1964.

NY T-59  
September 17, 1964

[redacted]

A meeting of the Peace Club of the CP was held at the residence of [redacted] on August 4, 1964, and on September 9, 1964.

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NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

NY T-14  
August 10, 1964  
September 10, 1964

NY T-81  
August 7, 1964  
September 19, 1964

[redacted] was a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in August, 1963.

NY T-81  
August 7, 1963

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b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the CP, Brooklyn held on November 13, 1961 at [redacted] residence, [redacted] New York.

NY T-40

November 16, 1961

Information was made available to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at [redacted] house".

NY T-88  
February 27, 1964

[redacted] was observed among a group of seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at [redacted] New York.

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Special Agents of the  
Federal Bureau of  
Investigation  
March 4, 1964

[redacted]  
[redacted] attended numerous affairs of "Advance" and "Burning Issues" during late 1962 and early 1963.

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NY T-31  
Late 1962 and early 1963

[redacted]  
On March 4, 1965, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

was held and [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting.

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NY T-81  
March 9, 1965

THELMA DALE

In the trial of "USA vs. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, et al," [redacted] was called as a witness in behalf of the government, and during her testimony, on May 16, 1956, she stated that she was legislative representative for the National Negro Congress in Washington, D. C.. SWAN stated in her testimony that [redacted] an officer of the National Negro Congress, was a member of the CP.

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The National Negro Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

In May, 1946, [redacted] was recruited into the CP by Group One of the Jefferson Section of the CP in New York City.

NY T-66  
May 18, 1946

MICHAEL DAVIDOW

MICHAEL DAVIDOW is a member of the New York District CP Board and is chairman of the District School Commission of the CP.

NY T-13  
January 5, 1965

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, and a member of its National Committee, National Board and Secretariat, according to a statement to the press by ARNOLD JOHNSON on August 23, 1964.

NY T-92  
August 23, 1964

DAVIS died on August 22, 1964.

[redacted]

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During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

that [redacted] was then a CP member.

NY T-19  
Latter part of 1963

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b7C

[redacted]

During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that [redacted] was then a CP member.

NY T-19  
Latter part of 1963

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] was organizational Secretary, Michigan, District CP.

NY T-93  
June 17, 1963

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11  
April 1, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, New York District Committee and active on the New York CP District School Commission.

NY T-13  
March 1, 1965

[redacted] attended a meeting of the New York District CP Committee on April 11, 1964. At this meeting, she stated that she had been appointed to the New York District CP Negro Commission.

NY T-13  
April 14, 1964

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[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

NY 100-135735  
JCS:iah

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP, on March 14, 1965

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b7C

NY T-81  
March 31, 1965

FARRELL DOBBS

FARRELL DOBBS was elected National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party on June 25, 1965.

NY T-111  
July 14, 1961

[redacted]

[redacted] is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

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NY T-11  
April 1, 1965

[redacted]

A college meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs was held in New York City on December 5, 1964. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting.

NY T-35  
December 7, 1964

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b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the City Executive Council of the New York City W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs held in Brooklyn, New York, on November 8, 1964.

NY T-35  
November 13, 1964

[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-44  
March 14, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois

NY 100-135735  
JCS:iah

as of November, 1964.

NY T-42  
November 16, 1964

[redacted]  
[redacted] was the [redacted] of a  
National Council of American Soviet Friendship Rally held  
at Madison Square Garden on November 16, 1944.

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[redacted]  
New York City  
September 12, 1950

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship  
has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois  
Clubs of America.

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b7C

NY T-44  
March 14, 1965

[redacted]  
Two CP members in describing [redacted]  
stated on December 15, 1963, that [redacted] had been  
taken back into the CP.

NY T-38  
December 16, 1963

[redacted]  
"The Worker" issue of December 8, 1964, page 6,  
contained an announcement to the effect that the 2nd day's session  
of the New York DCA Conference would be held December 13, 1964,  
at 106 East 14th St., New York City.

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b7C

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
observed [redacted] entering and/or departing 106 East 14th  
Street, New York, on December 13, 1964.

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY is a former organizer of the Harlem

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

Region of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
November 28, 1960

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It stated that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, State Chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him."

According to WILLIAM PATTERSON, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

NY T-13  
January 24, 1964

GIL GREEN

As of November 16, 1964, GIL GREEN was a full time paid functionary of the CP, USA, and he is a member of the Secretariat, National Board and National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-30  
November 16, 1964

JACOB GREEN

JACOB GREEN is Maryland State Chairman of the CP.

NY T-94  
November 17, 1964

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was in attendance at a college meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in New York City in November, 1964.

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NY T-35  
November 25, 1964



NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

b6  
b7c

[redacted] attended the First State-wide convention of the Du Bois Clubs of America in New York City on December 12, 1964.

NY T-35  
December 22, 1964

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA.

NY T-19  
September 13, 1964

LEONID HAMBRO

The "Daily Worker", October 29, 1942, page six, in a column, "What's On", lists one LEONID HAMBRO as an entertainer at the School for Democracy.

A characterization of the "School for Democracy" is set forth in the Appendix.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", September 6, 1949, page two column four, reported that LEONID HAMBRO, a pianist, appeared at the PAUL ROBESON concert at Peekskill, New York.

The "Daily Worker" of March 29, 1957, page seven, column one, lists LEONID HAMBRO as the pianist soloist at the 35th Anniversary Concert of the "Morning Freiheit", to be held at Carnegie Hall on April 13, 1957.

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" appears in the Appendix.

[redacted]

On March 23, 1964, it was learned that a delegation of CP members would call on [redacted] on March 28, 1964, to give her a check and let her know that it was help from the CP. On March 28, 1964, a check was presented, to [redacted] who was informed that this was money from the CP because they knew she needed help. [redacted] accepted the check with profuse thanks.

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NY T-13  
March 30, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

It was determined that on September 15, 1963,

[redacted]  
New York, was a customer receiving "The Worker."

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NY T-35  
September 25, 1963

DOROTHY HEALEY

DOROTHY HEALEY was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-30  
December 14, 1959

[redacted]  
[redacted] a female Negro, was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join the factional group, the Progressive Labor Movement.

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b7C

Prior to leaving the CP, [redacted] was one of the CP staff in Harlem whose job it was to [redacted] by the CP Regional Committee.

[redacted]  
a member of the CP from  
1945 to 1952 and from  
1958 to 1962  
December 20, 1962  
March 4, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

[redacted] was chairman of a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP on March 14, 1965.

b6  
b7C

NY T-81  
March 31, 1965

[redacted]  
[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

Advance Youth Organization Board held February 22, 1964 in New York City.

NY T-35  
February 25, 1964

JAMES E. JACKSON

JAMES E. JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-19  
October 14, 1964

The masthead of "The Worker", April 6, 1965, lists JAMES JACKSON as Editor.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was described as one of the leaders of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America as of January, 1965.

b6  
b7C

NY T-32  
February 14, 1965

ARNOLD S. JOHNSON

"The Worker", September 22, 1964, on page 7, column 1, described ARNOLD JOHNSON as National Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] attended a meeting on October 12, 1964 of Club Number 1, West Side Section, CP, and also attended meetings of this club on November 13, 1963.

b6  
b7C

NY T-43  
October 14, 1964

CLARENCE JONES

The source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-18  
February 26, 1957

NY 100-153735  
JCS:lah

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

At a meeting of the CP Waterfront Section, held on April 11, 1958, at 167 East 2nd Street, New York City, it was stated that [redacted] was a member of the Waterfront Section CP who was behind in his dues payment.

NY T-60  
April 15, 1958

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] who is also known as [redacted] attended a meeting held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 5, 1964.

NY T-1  
June 5, 1964

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was one of the CP members attending a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, on June 18, 1964.

NY T-27  
June 23, 1964

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] attended the Fourth Annual Convention of Advance Youth Organization held on February 8, 1964, in New York City.

NY T-34  
February 14, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] attended Communist Party meetings held in [redacted] on June 30, 1964, and August 2, 1964. At these meetings, [redacted] gave reports on the DCA Founding Convention held in San Francisco during June, 1964.

NY T-106  
July 8, 1964  
August 3, 1964

b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735

JCS:iah

[redacted]

On April 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP Affairs held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City. The meeting was open to some non-Party members. [redacted] was identified as the [redacted] of the Educational Committee, Astoria NAACP Branch.

b6  
b7c

NY T-82  
April 28, 1964

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Astoria CP Club held at her residence on November 16, 1961.

NY T-83  
November 17, 1961

b6  
b7c

[redacted]

[redacted] was the speaker at the Militant Labor Forum held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963. The source advised that the subject of [redacted] speech was "One Hundred Years of Freedom."

NY T-21  
June 24, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the summer months. The source advised these meetings are called the Militant Labor Forum.

NY T-22  
September 19, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The name of [redacted] was contained on a list of persons described as names of persons who are associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in various ways.

NY T-23  
December 20, 1962

b6  
b7c

The same source advised on January 28, 1963, that the name and address of [redacted] were contained on an FPCC Brooklyn mailing list.

NY T-23  
January 28, 1963

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix.

On September 21, 1964, at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), it was decided to make a movie of the poor conditions in Harlem.

According to the source, [redacted] was to write the script for the film.

b6  
b7C

NY T-24  
September 22, 1964

A characterization of PLM appears in the Appendix.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-19  
February 12, 1962

[redacted]

[redacted] had been making an attempt to reach [redacted], wife of [redacted] and had been informed that the [redacted] had moved to Connecticut.

b6  
b7C

NY T-61  
December, 1953

[redacted] as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the CP.

b6  
b7C

NY T-62  
May 11, 1961

Literature from the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in June, 1964, indicated that [redacted] was one of several Vice-Presidents of the NLG.

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the Illinois State  
Board of the CP.

NY T-52  
March 2, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a CP member and he attended a  
meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus on March 4, 1965.

NY T-81  
March 9, 1965

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a CP member and she attended a meet-  
ing of the NYNALC CP caucus on March 4, 1965.

NY T-81  
March 9, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
Source advised on November 13, 1961, that as of that  
date, [redacted] was known to the source to be a member of  
the CP.

NY T-63  
November 13, 1961

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a CP member who had been associated  
with the NYNALC CP caucus.

NY T-13  
December 11, 1964

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the New York District  
CP Board.

NY T-13  
June 29, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JGS:iah


STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-19  
April, 1964



b6  
b7C

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN contacted  and asked him to take some photographs of demonstrations supporting the current school boycotts.

NY T-33  
February 2, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

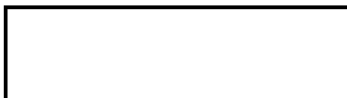
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

NY T-12  
February 15, 1965


ALBERT J. "MICKEY" LIMA

On December 13, 1959, ALBERT J. LIMA was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89  
December 13, 1959



b6  
b7C

 are members of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965



NY 100-153735  
JGS:iah

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
In December, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the  
11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-49  
December 17, 1964

HYMAN LUMER

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of  
the CP, USA.

NY T-30  
June, 1964

[redacted]  
As of March, 1959, [redacted] was organizer of  
the Harlem Region of the CP.

b6  
b7C

NY T-96  
March 6, 1959

MALCOLM X (LITTLE)

MALCOLM X was the founder and President of the  
Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI).

NY T-71  
August 16, 1964

A characterization of the MMI appears in the  
Appendix.

MALCOLM X was shot and killed on February 21, 1965.

[redacted]  
[redacted] while addressing a meeting of the Harlem  
Region CP, on February 11, 1959, identified [redacted]  
[redacted] as a CP member.

b6  
b7C

NY T-95  
February 17, 1959

[redacted]  
Source advised that the New York State CP would  
hold its convention January 25.-27, 1957, at the Chateau  
Gardens, New York City.

NY T-85  
- - January 22, 1957  
- 199 -

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

Source identified a photograph of an unknown individual as that of a person who was at the Chateau Gardens on January 26, 1957. This photograph was subsequently identified by SA's of the FBI as that of [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

NY T-86  
January 25-27, 1957

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was described as one of the leaders of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America as of January, 1965.

NY T-32  
February 14, 1965

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] attended a CP-subcommittee meeting on NAACP which was open to some non-Party members held April 26, 1964, in New York City, for the purpose of formulating plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D. C. in June, 1964, and to analyze the role of the CP in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP.

NY T-82  
April 28, 1964

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-48  
March 15, 1965

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-30  
December 14, 1959

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are members of the West  
Side CP Club.

b6  
b7C

NY T-15  
February 12, 1965

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a CP member and attended a  
meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in  
March, 1965.

NY T-11  
April 1, 1965

GEORGE MORRIS

GEORGE MORRIS is a member of the New York District  
CP Committee.

NY T-13  
June 14, 1962

The masthead of "The Worker" of April 13, 1965  
lists GEORGE MORRIS as a member of its Editorial Staff.

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] was present at a meeting of the  
Brooklyn Youth CP Club, held at her residence on [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] New York on October 23, 1962.

NY T-41  
December 4, 1962

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] attended a meeting of the Peace Club,  
Crown Heights Section of the CP on January 5, 1965.

NY T-14  
January 6, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JGS:iah

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

ISIDOR GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, a practicing attorney in New York City, was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has appeared in behalf of former or current members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts. He has contributed money and effort to numerous communist front activities and has served as custodian of CP funds. NEEDLEMAN has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and at one time participated in the solicitation of funds to promote Marxist study and research

NY T-76  
NY T-77  
NY T-78

NEEDLEMAN was described as one who served as a Soviet espionage agent.

NY T-19  
March, 1958

[REDACTED]

As of October 30, 1953, [REDACTED] was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and some of the meetings of this group were held in [REDACTED] home.

b6  
b7c

NY T-104  
October 30, 1953

HUNTER PITTS ODELL (JACK ODELL)

HUNTER PITTS ODELL was considered a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, by the CP, USA, during July, 1962.

NY T-19  
July, 1962

[REDACTED]

The SWP held a national convention on June 26-28, 1959 at Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey. [REDACTED] was in attendance at this convention.

b6  
b7c

NY T-22  
July 9, 1959

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-13  
November 15, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP in March 14, 1965.

NY T-81  
March 31, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] was active with the Bronx Chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs as of November, 1964.

NY T-39  
November, 1924

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP on March 14, 1965.

NY T-81  
March 31, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]

b6  
b7c

Agents of the FBI on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed [redacted] entering 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the CPUSA Headquarters and the New York State CP Headquarters.

On December 29, 1954, [redacted] was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. During the course of the interview, [redacted] stated, "I am not now a member of the CP and whether I have ever been would be a question of terminology," but he stated that he had never formally been a member of the CP; however, later in the interview, he stated that he had never been a member of the CP. He remarked that he had attended some affairs at which current events and politics were discussed, and he stated that these might have been construed by some individuals as CP meetings. [redacted] also stated that he has associated with people whom he believed to be Communists. During the interview, [redacted] said he had received the "Daily Worker" for many months, although he neither personally subscribed to it nor rejected it. [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with BEN DAVIS.

b6  
b7c

[redacted]

A CP, USA New York District Board meeting was held on December 21, 1964. [redacted] was present at this meeting and gave a report.

b6  
b7c

NY T-13  
December 29, 1964

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Organizer of the New Jersey CP.

NY T-19  
April 7, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] is an [redacted] of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and is a writer for the National Guardian.

b6  
b7c

NY T-25  
March 29, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

Characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the "National Guardian" appear in the Appendix.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11  
April 1, 1965

[redacted]

On April 15, 1964, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section Group of the CP, USA, was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City, and [redacted] was chairman of this meeting.

NY T-63  
April 16, 1964

[redacted] was a member of the CP in December, 1964. On December 13, 1964, a CP, USA, New York District Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of [redacted] and [redacted] was present at this meeting.

NY T-13  
December 14, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP and the CP caucus in the Negro American Labor Council.

NY T-81  
January 12, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] is in charge of the distribution of CP literature within the CP of Connecticut.

NY T-97  
- January 2, 1964

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b7C

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was re-elected a National Committee member of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

NY T-111  
August 16, 1963

b6  
b7C



NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]  
[redacted] was described as one of the  
leaders of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America as of January,  
1965.

b6  
b7C

NY T-32  
February 14, 1965

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois  
Clubs of America.

b6  
b7C

NY T-44  
March 14, 1965

[redacted] attended the First state-wide convention  
of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs in New York City on December  
12, 1964.

NY T-35  
December 22, 1964

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois  
Clubs of America.

b6  
b7C

NY T-44  
March 14, 1965

PAUL ROBESON  
[redacted]

[redacted] was a CP member in 1945, but  
she does not hold herself out as a Communist and denies member-  
ship in the Party. The source stated that [redacted] was

NY 100-153735  
JGS:iah

a devoted member of the CP along with [redacted] PAUL ROBESON, who is a devoted CP member. BEN DAVIS, who was known to the source at that time as chairman of the Harlem Branch of the CP, and a member of the National Board of the CP and JACK STACHEL, who was known to the source at that time as a National functionary of the CP, were the sources of his information concerning [redacted] and PAUL ROBESON.

b6  
b7c

NY T-107  
June 29, 1950

The late city edition, "The New York Times," December 23, 1963, reported that PAUL ROBESON left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal fight on a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, ROBESON once said he loved, "The Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifice for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world" It added that most of the questions directed at ROBESON on his arrival in New York City on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife, who told reporters that her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific."

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN is National Organization Secretary of the CP, USA, formerly being National Youth Director of the Party.

NY T-19  
October 14, 1964

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1961 page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735

JCS:iah

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

NY T-1

September 25, 1963

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-20

February, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

[redacted]  
[redacted] on July 31, 1963, attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Advance Youth Organization (AYO), held at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-34

August, 1963

b6  
b7c

[redacted] attended the AYO Convention held February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-35

February 14, 1964

A characterization of the AYO appears in the Appendix

NY 100-153735  
JCS:lah

[redacted]

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] husband, stated that [redacted] goes to CP, USA, meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

b6  
b7C

NY T-102  
July 3, 1961  
January 16, 1962

[redacted]

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted] and [redacted] was among those present at the meeting.

b6  
b7C

NY T-102  
March 2, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

[redacted]

On December 13, 1954, [redacted] a CP, USA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP, USA in January, 1950, was [redacted] of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew [redacted] as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949.

b6  
b7C

JAMES SHABAZZ

JAMES SHABAZZ, former first assistant to MALCOLM X, is currently running the Muslim Mosque, Inc.

NY T-71  
April 20, 1965

[redacted]

"The New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), in its May, 1962, issue on page

b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

11, contained the names of the officers and members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-1963, who were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962. Among the names appearing on the Board of Directors was the name, [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On April 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP affairs, which was open to some non-Party members at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T-82  
April 28, 1964

[redacted]

Source identified a photograph as being identical with that of a person who attended a meeting of the CP Caucus Group, NAACP, held in New York City on November 28, 1961, to which only CP members were invited.

b6  
b7C

NY T-13  
February 28, 1962

On April 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP Affairs, which was opened to some non-Party members, held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T-82  
April 28, 1964

[redacted]

On January 13, 1965, [redacted] attended the Eastern Seaboard Conference of "The Worker" held at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City.

b6  
b7C

NY T-36  
February 4, 1965

[redacted]

The April 13, 1965, issue of "Challenge", weekly publication of the Progressive Labor Movement lists [redacted] as the Feature Editor of this publication. [redacted]

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

JACK STACHEL

JACK STACHEL was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89  
December 13, 1959

"The Worker", April 6, 1965, lists JACK STACHEL in its masthead as a member of its editorial staff.

[REDACTED]

The "New York Guild-Lawyer," Volume 20, Number 3, March-April, 1962, issue self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild, listed [REDACTED] of New Jersey as a member-at-large of the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild.

b6  
b7C

Source, who stated that during the period 1943-1944 he was a member of the OPA Communist group, furnished a signed statement in which he stated that he knew [REDACTED] to be a loyal CP member, and that [REDACTED] had indicated to him that he had been associated with the CP for a long period of time and that his loyalty to the Party was clearly established.

NY T-74  
October 28, 1955

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as of March, 1965, was the [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] New York District, CP.

b6  
b7C

NY T-27  
March 17, 1965

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on October 18, 1961, was identified as a member of the Executive Committee of the Astoria Club of Queens County CP. She attended a meeting of the Astoria CP

- 2 -

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

Club on January 25, 1962.

NY T-83  
October 19, 1961  
January 26, 1962

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the New York District  
CP Board.

b6  
b7C

NY T-13  
November 15, 1964

[redacted]

Source identified a photograph of [redacted] as  
the person who was elected [redacted] of Advance Youth  
Organization and who attended a meeting of the W. E. B.  
Du Bois Clubs on July 9, 1964.

b6  
b7C

NY T-35  
December 9, 1964

[redacted] is a member of the Upper West Side  
Du Bois Club.

NY T-44  
March 24, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] attended meetings of the CP Branch in  
San Antonio, Texas, on March 26, 1946, and April 30, 1946.

b6  
b7C

NY T-87  
Various dates

On April 15, 1953, [redacted] was inter-  
viewed by SA LAWRENCE F. MC WILLIAMS and he stated that he was  
not a member of the CP at that time and was not sympathetic  
to the Communist ideology. He stated he is in full accord with  
the democratic form of government as it exists in the United  
States and in the event of war, he would unhesitatingly serve  
on the side of the Allied Forces against the Soviet Union.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] refused to state that he was a member of the

NY 100-153735  
JGS:iah

CP in the past or sympathetic to Communist ideology in the past.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the State Board, CP of Connecticut.

NY T-97  
January 2, 1964

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is [redacted] of the southern California District of the CP.

NY T-90  
NY T-91  
January 4, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11  
April 1, 1965

b6  
b7C

ROBERT G. THOMPSON

ROBERT THOMPSON is the District Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-13  
November 15, 1964

[redacted]

It was ascertained that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CP, USA members of Brooklyn, who were interested in youth matters.

b6  
b7C

NY T-99  
November 25, 1957



NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-13  
August 20, 1964

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is the Labor Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-13  
November 15, 1964

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

was a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-48  
March 15, 1965

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG attended an enlarged meeting of the CP, USA National Executive Committee held at CP, USA Headquarters, New York City, on May 10, 1962.

NY T-30  
May 10, 1962

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

attended a meeting of the Hollis CP Club, Queens County, on May 31, 1960.

NY T-16  
May, 1960

[REDACTED]

Since the Spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, [REDACTED] has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the Sub-Committee on NALG work of the Negro Commission, Illinois, CP, or both. To the knowledge of informants, [REDACTED] is not assigned to a CP, USA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has

NY 100-153735  
JGS:lah

been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of [redacted] of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP.

b6  
b7C

NY T-52  
NY T-80  
August, 1964

[redacted]  
[redacted] attended sessions of the CP Youth Training School held in July, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-31  
July, 1962

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
On March 1, 1964, a CP USA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted] and [redacted] was among those present.

NY T-102  
March 2, 1964

HARRY WACHTEL  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-105  
December, 1949

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is in the Appendix.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-57  
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's [redacted] her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

b6  
b7C

NY T-57  
March 5, 1944

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

On March 18, 1957, [redacted] while at an informal hearing held at the United States Passport Office, Washington, D. C., stated he had not been a member of the CP since the fall of 1952, but refused to answer questions concerning the CP and/or related activities prior to 1952.

Source furnished information showing that there was a CP membership on [redacted] part for a brief period prior to World War II, but none during [redacted] military service during the war. Source stated he learned that in about 1947, there was a resumption in [redacted] membership in the CP. His membership was spasmodic and there was no activity other than perhaps attending a few meetings. According to the source, [redacted] had a difficult time leaving the CP and it was difficult to say definitely when he did so.

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NY T-67  
April 14, 1957

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-35  
March 10, 1965

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

WILLIAM WEINSTONE was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at a meeting of that Committee on January 22, 1961.

NY T-30  
January 22, 1961

[redacted]

On January 31, 1965, the CP had a "Worker" newspaper conference at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. [redacted] of New York was among those present.

b6  
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NY T-94  
February 16, 1965

NY 100-153735  
NCS:iah

[REDACTED]

CP Board,

[REDACTED]

is a member of the New York District

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b7C

NY T-13  
January 5, 1965

HENRY WINSTON

In April, 1964, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of the Secretariat and National Board, CP, USA at a meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, held in New York City.

NY T-30  
April 9, 1964

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89  
December 13, 1959

The National Board of the CP, USA, on July 18, 1964, approved WINTER as National Labor Secretary and Trade Union Director of the CP, USA.

NY T-30  
July 19, 1964

HELEN WINTER

HELEN WINTER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89  
December 13, 1959

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Trade Union Commission,

is a member of the New York District CP

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NY T-13  
March 14, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:iah

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a CP member from 1946 to 1949,  
and from September, 1955 to September, 1962, advised  
SA [REDACTED] on September 17, 1962, that [REDACTED]  
was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962, and as  
of September 17, 1962, she believed he was still a member  
of Village CP Club Number One or Village CP Club Number  
Two, both in New York City.

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NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

1. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action \* \* \*."  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

NY 100-153735


1.

APPENDIX

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

Public forums are regularly sponsored by the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), usually on Friday evenings, and are held at SWP Headquarters. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

b7D

  
October 19, 1964

1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.



NY-100-15373 5

2.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

NY-100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

NEW CURRENTS PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS (NCPD)  
Also known as New Currents Publishers,  
New Currents Publications

A source advised on September 17, 1964, that at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), in their Headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on that date, WILLIAM WEINSTONE said they were forming an individual publishing and distributing center known as "New Currents Publishers and Distributors," (NCPD), to be located in the basement of 100 East 16th Street, New York, New York. WEINSTONE said the NCPD would be a central distributing agency for progressive books and pamphlets, but would at first concentrate on pamphlets and would publish books only in rare cases.

A second source advised on June 27, 1962, that WILLIAM WEINSTONE was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, as of that time. The source stated that this was based on WEINSTONE's attendance of the meetings of the CP, USA, and in the National Executive Committee meetings as well as other activities.

On September 25, 1964, the first source advised that WILLIAM WEINSTONE was in attendance at a meeting of the CP, USA, in which he stated that he would work full time at the NCPD.

On January 8, 1965, the records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Foley Square, New York, New York, contained a business certificate form 201B, which reflected that [redacted] New York, was conducting and transacting business under the name New Currents Publishers at 23 West 26th Street, County of New York, State of New York.

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b7c

A third source advised on January 12, 1965, that [redacted] also known as [redacted] and [redacted] was a member of the CP, USA, as of January, 1965.

On December 9, 1964, a fourth source advised that

[redacted]

b7D

NY 100-15373 5

2.

APPENDIX

NEW CURRENTS PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS (NCPD)  
Also known as New Currents Publishers,  
New Currents Publications

The information from the fourth source is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The person to be subpoenaed is [REDACTED]

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b7C

On November 12, 1965, a fifth source advised that in October, 1964, checks were made payable to New Currents Publications.

1.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

1. "As a result of the investigations into alleged subversive activities of teachers of the New York City public schools by the Rapp-Coudert Committee of the New York State Legislature in or about 1940, a number of teachers resigned, or were suspended or dismissed by the Board of Education from their teaching posts in New York schools and colleges.

"At the annual spring conference of the Teachers Union of New York City in 1940, at which approximately 51 teachers who had been dismissed or who had resigned as a result of the investigation were present, the idea of a so-called School for Democracy was put forth and found general acceptance.\* \* \*

"\* \* \* Of the organizers and original faculty of the School for Democracy, about one third have been identified in the record as members of the Communist Party, and several of those so identified have been established as functionaries of the Party's educational apparatus \* \* \*."

"It is found that the School for Democracy in New York City was a Communist Party-controlled institution utilized by the Party to propagate Marxism-Leninism on a broad basis among the masses of people. \* \* \*"

"The evidence shows that the Communist Party formed the Jefferson School of Social Science by merging the School for Democracy and the New York Workers School."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, pp. 3-5.)

NY 100-153735

2.

APPENDIX

2. "In 1941, the Communists established a school in New York City which was known as the School for Democracy (now merged with the Workers School into the Jefferson School of Social Science)." The above "was established by Communist teachers ousted from the public school system of New York City."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.)

NY-100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -  
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during 1938 in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on April 8, 1964, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

New York, New York  
April 30, 1965

Bufile 100-442529  
NY File 100-153735

Title Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special  
Agent John C. Seaton dated and captioned as above at New  
York.

NY T-26 who was in a position to furnish  
reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to  
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed  
outside your agency.

F B I

3/16/65

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority) *wm*

*Handwritten initials and signatures:*  
AR  
J...  
G...  
H...

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

*CIRM 100-15348*

As you are aware, the current voter registration efforts of Negroes in Selma, Alabama, and demonstrations there have precipitated a rash of demonstrations throughout the country. These demonstrations are being organized by a wide variety of groups, some of which are legitimate racial organizations and others having definite communist connections. As expected, communists of various shadings are involving themselves in these demonstrations.

This is to remind you of the Bureau's continuing responsibilities in captioned matter and that appropriate investigation be conducted to determine the full extent of influence and/or participation of subversive individuals and groups in the demonstrations around the country relating to the Selma situation. Information suitable for dissemination should be promptly submitted to the Bureau by letterhead memoranda.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of all Agent personnel engaged in security and racial matters and civil rights work.

2 - All Continental Offices

*Handwritten note:*  
This is in continuation of long-standing instructions to have agents and informants observe all demonstrations to identify subversives who participate. We must be sure all personnel understand these instructions.  
3/18

100-153735-1390  
SEARCHED  INDEXED   
SERIALIZED  FILED   
MAR 18 1965  
FBI - NEW YORK  
*Handwritten signature:* J...  
*Handwritten initials:* J...

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

27 PM EST URGENT 3-27-65 NHH MRE 19 10-08 PM

TO DIRECTOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA /18/ WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 292120

COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, IS-C.

AT ONE THREE EIGHT NAUGHT DASH S ASTERISK, RELIABLE IN THE PAST,  
ADVISED TODAY THAT [REDACTED] OF SCLC/

b6  
b7C

FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING THE BOARD MEETING OF  
SCLC TO BE HELD APRIL ONE THROUGH THREE, NEXT. RESERVATIONS HAVE BEEN  
MADE FOR ALL BOARD MEMBERS TO STAY AT THE LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL. ALL  
SESSIONS OF THE BOARD MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THIS HOTEL AS WELL AS  
A BANQUET SCHEDULED FOR MARCH THIRTYONE, NEXT AT EIGHT PM. ALL BOARD  
MEMBERS TRAVELING BY AIR WILL UTILIZE THE LORD BALTIMORE LIMOUSINE  
SERVICE TO THE HOTEL. THERE WILL BE A CITY WIDE MASS MEETING HELD  
ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL ONE NEXT, WHICH WILL BE HANDLED BY REVEREND

[REDACTED] OF THE [REDACTED] CHURCH, BALTIMORE, UNLISTED  
TELEPHONE LA THREE DASH THREE NINE TWO SEVEN.

b6  
b7C

BALTIMORE SHOULD CONDUCT NO INVESTIGATION WHICH WOULD JEOPARDIZE

END PAGE ONE

100 - 157735 - 1391  
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PAGE TWO

ATLANTA SOURCE AND TAKE NO ACTION WHICH WOULD ALERT SCLC OR OTHER  
UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS OF THE BUREAU'S INTEREST. BALTIMORE SHOULD COVER  
THROUGH PUBLIC AND ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND SUBMIT PERTINENT INFORMATION  
TO THE BUREAU AND ATLANTA BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

ACK THREE PLS NY

OR THREE MFR

NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

4/9/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

The following is furnished for the information of the Bureau:

[redacted] was contacted on 4/5/65. Civil rights matters were not discussed with the informant at this time. He did, however, volunteer the following information:

JAMES HOFFA and [redacted] of the IBT, are contemplating the establishment of an educational fund which will guarantee the educational needs of all orphans of individuals killed as a result of the civil rights movement. He stated that this fund will be voluntarily supported by various individuals and organizations throughout the country and the IBT will underwrite the cost and guarantee the education of these children in the event sufficient funds are not accumulated from organizations other than the IBT.

Informant advised that at the request of JAMES HOFFA, he has accepted the position of chairman for the fund and will handle administrative matters in setting up the operation of the fund.

During the course of this conversation, informant indicated a strong interest in the civil rights movement and stated that he firmly believes in its principles. It should be noted that in past discussions, this informant has advised that he is strongly opposed to communism and as a result of his efforts to oust communists from the Retail Workers Union with which he was formerly associated, he, himself, was forced to leave this union.

It is further believed that since the informant has indicated such a strong interest in the civil rights movement, it would not be appropriate to attempt to develop this individual as an informant in these matters. However, any information furnished by the informant relating to civil rights matters will be duly reported.

- 2 - Bureau (100-442529)
- 1 - New York [redacted]
- 1 - New York (100-154955)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)

WAV:pcs  
(5)

100-153735-1392

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SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 12 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Seaton*

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*gmm*

Date received 4/23/65	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] (Rel.-Con.)	Received by SA JOHN F. LANGTRY b7D
--------------------------	---	---------------------------------------

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person     by telephone     by mail     orally     recording device     written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:	Date Dictated <u>4/23/65</u> to [redacted]	Date of Report 4/23/65
	Transcribed <u>4/28/65</u>	Date(s) of activity 4/16/65
	Authenticated by Informant <u>5/11/65</u>	

b6  
b7C

Brief description of activity or material

NALC CP Caucus meeting held in Brooklyn,  
New York

File where original is located if not attached

b7D

Remarks:

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - [redacted] (INV) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-128809 (CPUSA-NYD-ST. IN INDUSTRY) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-132430 (CPUSA INDUSTRIAL DIVISION) (47)
- 1 - NY 100-132492 (CP BUILDING TRADES) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-101936 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - NY 100-15946 (JIM TORMEY) (47)
- 1 - NY 100-85964 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - NY 100-146919 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - NY 100-19194 (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH) (46)
- 1 - NY 100-16785 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - NY 100-130861 [redacted] (47)
- 1 - NY 100-136745 [redacted] (42)
- 1 - NY 100-86236 (CLEVELAND ROBINSON) (46)
- 1 - NY 100-139834 (COMINFIL NALC) (#1)

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JFL:rvs  
(15)

Block Stamp

100-153735-1393

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 19 1965	
FBI-NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signature]*

XERO

XERO COPY

April 23, 1965

On April 16, 1965, an NALC CP caucus meeting was held at the residence of [redacted] New York. Those caucus members present included:

[redacted]  
Jim Tormey

[redacted]

[redacted] acted as chairman and announced that the NALC convention would be held in May in Westchester County, New York. She stated that she would have further details on the convention at a later date when she received the information from the National Office of the NALC. She stated there was a rumor that [redacted] intended to retire and would be listed as Chairman Emeritus of the organization and that Jim Jackson from Westchester would possibly take [redacted] position.

[redacted] announced that the elections for new officers of the New York Chapter of the NALC would be held April 30, 1965. She stated that there are 700 members in the New York Chapter of the NALC but that 600 of them are delinquent in dues. In line with this, [redacted] was asked to pay up her dues in the NALC, which she did, and handed the money to [redacted]

In discussing the building trades, Jim Tormey stated that [redacted] would act as liaison between the caucus group and the building trades men that Tormey and [redacted] would contact. [redacted] is in the building trades club and it appears that this club meets on Saturdays.

It was mentioned that [redacted] would be chairman of the grievance committee of the New York Chapter of the NALC. However, this did not officially take place until after the current elections. Tormey in his discussion with

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9

[redacted] was very pleased with [redacted] progress and [redacted] mentioned to him that [redacted] should be given more responsibility in Party leadership.

In discussing the enlargement of the NALC caucus, Tormey stated that he would bring [redacted] into the caucus and [redacted] stated that she could probably be liaison between the caucus group and District #65, namely Cleveland Robinson. Also, Tormey stated that he had an individual in the Hospital Workers Local 1199 which he thought would be a good addition to the caucus group and would bring both [redacted] and this person to the next caucus meeting.

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COPY

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C



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

4/19/65

SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P\*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

1/27/65. Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau, dated

The Jacksonville Office has no information  
to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
② - New York (100-153735) (RM)  
2 - Jacksonville  
HDS-chd  
(6)

100-153735-1394

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SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 20 1965	
FBI - JACKSONVILLE	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 4/19/65

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6  
b7C

ReATairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 3/1/65, copies to New York, which reported on a contact 2/25/65 between Martin Luther King, Jr., and one of his staff, [redacted]. They discussed the preparation of a fund-raising appeal letter to be sent out by King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King instructed [redacted] to contact Hunter Pitts O'Dell and have him work on the letter. O'Dell, of course, is the long-time communist who has been close to King for many years.

Bureau airtel 3/3/65 to Atlanta and New York noted that because of the vital importance of the King-O'Dell relationship to captioned matter, all possible efforts should be made to develop factual information revealing the current status of this relationship. The current letter-writing chore which O'Dell reportedly was to perform seemed to be vital to this matter.

Atlanta airtel and LHM 3/17/65, copies to New York, makes reference to a letter appealing for funds for the SCLC which was to be sent to [redacted] of the National Maritime Union. It is, of course, not known whether this particular letter is an isolated one or whether it is of the same type as O'Dell was to assist in writing.

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Atlanta airtel 4/7/65, copies to New York, furnished copies of a letter dated March, 1965, addressed to "Dear Friend." It is on the letterhead of King and is signed with the purported signature of King. This letter makes a plea for funds as a result of actions that were taking place in Alabama. The letter was furnished to the Atlanta Office by a source of that office, and Atlanta expressed the belief that this letter is the one which King instructed [redacted] to have O'Dell work on "because it is the first and only letter known to have come from SCLC or King which is an appeal for funds based on the Selma activities."

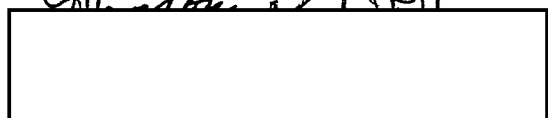
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2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]  
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]  
APR 19 1965  
FBI - NEW YORK

*Seaton*

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Letter to SAC, New York  
RE: CIRM  
100-442529

While the Bureau may be inclined to subscribe to Atlanta's belief, it is still necessary to obtain, if at all possible, factual data which will prove that O'Dell is still doing a service for King. With this objective in mind, it is desired that aggressive and imaginative investigative steps be taken in an effort to obtain the desired intelligence. The following are some suggested avenues to explore. They are not intended to be all-inclusive.

A review of the known writings of O'Dell may furnish some clues as to whether or not he, in fact, prepared the March, 1965, letter over King's purported signature. In this regard it should be noted that O'Dell has been a regular contributor to "Freedomways" for some time, and this should be a good source for some of his writings. A check with established sources available concerning O'Dell, King, and the SCLC might prove fruitful.

In addition, it is desired to determine whether the March, 1965, letter actually was mailed and, if possible, in what quantity. As it presently stands we know only that a single source received this letter.

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all developments in this matter and any positive information obtained should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC (100-26603-C2065)

DATE: 4/27/65

FROM : SA PETER J. LEIGHTON (41)

SUBJECT : CP, USA - NYD, LMA  
IS-C

b7D

- 1- [redacted] (INV) (41)
- 1- (100-26603-C42) (CP, USA-NY COUNTY) (45)
- 1- (100-128314) (CP, USA - FUNDS) (42)
- 1- (100-68063) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-81570) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-86938) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-106873) [redacted] (41)
- 1- (100-139283) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-141340) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-151722) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-146200) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-144575) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-66244) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-120215) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-133398) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-65522) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-89955) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-74929) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-117814) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-142813) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-125439) [redacted] (45)
- 1- 100- [redacted] ( )
- 1- (100-130397) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-124057) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-139622) [redacted] (45)
- 1- (100-82206) [redacted] (42)
- 1- 100- [redacted] ( )
- 1- (100-128812) (CO, USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (42)
- 1- (157-892) (CP, USA-RACIAL MATTERS) (42)

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PJL:ers

(30)

WFM

100-153735-1396

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1965	
RK	

[redacted]

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NY 100-26603-C2065

1.1

Identity of source

[REDACTED]

(reliable)

b7D

Description of Information

Fund raising movie  
held by Preview Movie  
Society

Date received

3/28/65

Received by

4/7/65

Original location

PETER J. LEIGHTON (writer)

b7D

[REDACTED]

A copy of informant's report follows:

/

NY 100-26603-C2065

April 3, 1965  
N.Y., N.Y.

On March 28, 1965, the Preview Movie Society showed a film "Song over Moscow" at the Preview Theater, 9th floor, 1600 Broadway. Approximately 60 people attended. Among those present were:

[REDACTED]

ED SMITH

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] if their club would help her club on Saturday to man tables on Ave. D and 6th St. to get petitions signed to abolish literacy tests in N.Y. State. She said they had been out with anti-tax petitions and the response was wonderful. [REDACTED] said she had been surprised when she went to Selma, Alabama because the Confederate flag was flown on all state buildings and the Alabama flag. She said if they had

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b6  
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NY 100-26603-C2065

an American Flag at all it must have been in the backwoods  
so no one would see it. She said if anything was un-American  
they were down there.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is noted that [redacted] advised on 2/2/65  
that the name Preview Movie Society is being used by the  
Lower Manhattan Area of the CP to raise funds.

b7D

Director, FBI (100-442529)

4/27/65

SAC, Kansas City (100-11934) (RUC)

CIRM  
(CO - NY)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 3/20/64, and KClet,  
dated 1/22/65.

No information has been developed in captioned  
matter within the Kansas City Division since date of  
referenced KClet. Therefore, no report is being submitted  
in this matter.

2-Bureau (RM)  
2-New York (RM)  
1-Kansas City  
GIA:B  
(5)

100-153735-1397

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	



TO: SAC, WFO (100-43999)

FROM: SA G. EDWIN GLASS

SUBJECT: AYFC

Date received <b>4/28/65</b>	Received from (name or symbol number) <b>AS-0</b>	Received by <b>SA</b>
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b7C

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person     by telephone     by mail     orally     recording device     written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:  Dictated _____ to _____  Transcribed _____  Authenticated by Informant _____	Date of Report <b>4/28/65</b>
	Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

~~LETTER TO "DEAN FRIEND" DATED 4/5/65~~

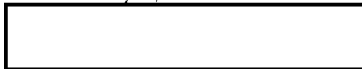
~~ON LETTERHEAD OF AMERICAN YOUTH FESTIVAL~~

File where original is located if not attached

COMPLETED **100-43999 IA 4**

Remarks: This informant has furnished insufficient information to determine reliability.

2- WFO



b7D

NEW YORK (RM)

100-154578 AYFC  
100- OIRM 100-151548\*

CEG:map  
(4)

100-153735-1398  
Block Stamp

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

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4/25/65

# AMERICAN YOUTH FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

104 Fifth Avenue, New York II, N.Y.

April 5, 1965

Honorary Chairman  
Noel Day

Chairman  
Jeff Segal

Administrative Secretary  
Ernest Russell

Dear Friends:

About half a year remains before the opening of the XIX World Youth Festival. The Festival will be held in Algiers from July 27 to August 7. Young people from all over the world are expected to attend.

The American Youth Festival Committee, with representatives from campuses and youth organizations all over the country, has been established as the administrative body to process all applications for the Festival.

The importance of sending an American participation to the Festival which will be representative, both geographically and on issues of student and community concern, cannot be underestimated. We especially would like to see young people who have been actively engaged in the civil rights movement attend the Festival because of a unique contribution they can make to the seminar or "Racism and Discrimination". Americans should also be represented in the cultural programs and activities of the Festival.

The American Youth Festival Committee, in addition to processing applications, will be raising money to send prominent people in the cultural field to the Festival, as well as for scholarships for those who could not otherwise attend but who have a valuable contribution to make. The Committee will also be planning and coordination pre and post-Festival tours in Africa and Europe.

Please fill in the enclosed form if you are interested in receiving more information about the Festival or return the enclosed application form if you are interested in attending the Algiers Festival.

Cordially,  
For the American Youth Festival  
Committee

*Jeff Segal*  
Jeff Segal,  
Chairman

Policy Committee\*

Noel A. Day, social planning consultant; Lee D'Lugin, former chairman Queens College Student SANE, Women Strike for Peace; David Elsil, former chairman of Michigan District Young Democrats; Jackie Goldberg, chairman Berkeley Campus Women Strike for Peace; Jamie Huberman, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America; Sanford Leigh, SNCC field secretary; Hubert Randall, photographer; Ernest Russell, ex-chairman, East River CORE; Flora Santiago, Puerto Rican Youth Organization; Mark Scher, NY Students for a Democratic Society; Jeff Segal, chairman Illinois-Wisconsin region of USNSA, former Student Body President, Roosevelt University; John Zippert, Student Body President, City College of New York

TO: SAC, WFO (100-43999)

FROM: SA C. EDWIN GLASS

SUBJECT: AYFC

Date received <b>4/28/65</b>	Received from (name or symbol number) <b>IS-C</b>	Received by <b>SA</b>
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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person     by telephone     by mail     orally     recording device     written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:  Dictated _____ to _____  Transcribed _____  Authenticated by Informant _____	Date of Report <b>42 4/28/65</b>
	Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

~~PRESS RELEASE DATED 4/8/65 CAPTIONED~~

~~"CONTINENT OF AFRICA PLAYS HOST TO IX th~~

~~WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL JULY 20-AUG 7"~~

100-43999 1A 5

File where original is located if not attached

Remarks: This informant has furnished insufficient information to determine reliability.

2- WFO [redacted]

b7D

(2) NEW YORK (RM)

100-154578 AYFC  
100- CIRM 100-151548\*

CEG:map  
(4)

100-153755-1399

Block-Stamp

SEARCHED INDEXED

[redacted]

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*File 4/26/65*

April 8, 1965

P R E S S     R E L E A S E  
P R E S S     R E L E A S E

CONTINENT OF AFRICA PLAYS HOST TO  
IXTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL JULY 28-AUG. 7

AN AFRICAN FESTIVAL

This summer the African continent will host for the first time a World Youth Festival of Youth and Students. The Festival, the ninth to be held, will take place in Algiers, Algeria from July 28-August 7, 1965. 20,000 participants from over 100 countries will gather to take part in a huge selection of cultural events, seminars, discussions, and athletic competitions. It is hoped that about 500 Americans, including many involved in the civil rights struggle in the south, will attend the Festival.

The American Youth Festival Committee has been set up to process applications and to coordinate American participation at the Festival. A representative cultural presentation from the U.S., including the Freedom Singers, is being arranged. In addition Americans will participate in seminars, meetings and discussions on subjects of interest to youth - one of the seminars planned will be concerned with the problems of Racism and Discrimination around the world. The struggle of American Negroes for full equality in the U.S. will fit logically into this type of seminar and we are arranging for an American presentation dealing with all aspects of the U.S. Freedom Movement. There will also be an opportunity to visit other African countries and the Committee is now arranging tours to these areas. Applications are available from the American Youth Festival Committee, 104 Fifth Ave., New York 10011, 691-4386 and should be submitted before May 21. The cost of the eleven day Festival is \$69.00 including room, board and admission to all activities.     #####

Best Copy Available

4/28/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)  
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYairtel to Bureau and Atlanta 4/27/65 indicating the potential plan for Clarence Jones and Stanley David Levison to visit Martin Luther King, Jr., in Atlanta on Sunday or Monday, May 2 or 3, 1965.

Recipient offices should immediately make plans to effect coverage of principals in order that any King - Levison meeting may be verified, if possible by visual observations of Bureau Agents. SECURITY IS PARAMOUNT. Take no actions which might cause embarrassment to the Bureau. Keep Bureau promptly advised of all developments.

100-153735-1400

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Emu*

5-18 PM EST URGENT 4-30-65 JRM

TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD AND PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK -17- VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 301945 3P

CIRM.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

RE ATLANTA TEL CAPTIONED, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C  
DATED APRIL TWENTYNINE LAST, AND BUAIRTEL DATED APRIL TWENTYEIGHT LAST  
CAPTIONED, CIRM CONCERNING ALLEGED MEETING BETWEEN KING, CLARENCE JONES  
AND STANLEY LEVISON.

ATLANTA PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE TODAY SHOWS JONES AND [REDACTED]  
ARRIVED AT ATLANTA AIRPORT ABOUT NINE AM ON UNKNOWN FLIGHT AND  
WERE MET BY [REDACTED] OF STUDENT  
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE /SNCC/. THEY PROCEEDED  
IN TAXI WITH UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO FEMALE TO SNCC HEADQUARTERS  
WHERE PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED AT NINE TWENTYTHREE AM.

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b7c

[REDACTED] CLARENCE JONES AND UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS  
WERE OBSERVED ABOUT AN HOUR LATER ARRIVING AT KING-S OFFICES  
/SCLC/ IN A NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR DODGE WITH NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE GEORGIA  
TAGS. LEVISON NOT OBSERVED AT ANY TIME.

DECODED COPY

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 30 1965	
FBI-NEW YORK	

100-153735-1401

[REDACTED] AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS LEFT KING-S OFFICES AND ARRIVED AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE MOTEL ABOUT TEN FORTY AM. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED FOR SECURITY REASONS. LEVISON DEFINITELY NOT IN GROUP.

AT ONE THREE EIGHT ONE DASH S ASTERISK, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED THAT KING CONTACTED [REDACTED] AT SNCC HEADQUARTERS ABOUT NINE FORTY AM AND TOLD HIM TO COME TO SCLC AND THEY WOULD GO FROM THERE OVER TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE FOR MEETING, WHICH WAS NOT DESCRIBED. MEETING BELIEVED TO BE [REDACTED] EFFORTS TO SMOOTH RIFT BETWEEN SCLC AND SNCC, A CONTINUATION OF EFFORTS WHICH HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED.

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AT ONE THREE EIGHT SIX DASH S ASTERISK, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED TODAY THAT KING-S [REDACTED] SAID KING WAS GOING TO PHILADELPHIA ON ALLEGHANY FLIGHT NUMBER NINE- NAUGHT FOUR FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY ONE NEXT ARRIVING PHILADELPHIA AT EIGHT THIRTYONE AM. KING, BERNARD LEE /AIDE TO KING/ AND SHE WANTED THREE ROOMS RESERVED AT BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL IN PHILADELPHIA.

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PAGE THREE

b6  
b7C

AT ONE THREE EIGHT ONE DASH S ASTERISK STATED [REDACTED] TOLD UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL IN PHILADELPHIA THAT KING WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE A MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA BY THREE PM, MAY ONE NEXT IN ORDER TO GO TO NYC, REASON UNKNOWN. SHE SAID KING WILL RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA IN THE AM OF MAY TWO. MODE OF TRAVEL AND PLACE KING WILL STAY IN NEW YORK CITY UNKNOWN.

AT ONE THREE EIGHT FIVE DASH S ASTERISK, RELIABLE IN PAST, STATED KING AND LEE TO RETURN TO ATLANTA ON EASTERN FLIGHT FOUR FIVE FIVE LEAVING PHILADELPHIA AT ONE TEN AM MAY FOUR NEXT, ARRIVING ATLANTA ONE FORTYFIVE AM.

IN VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS, IT IS BELIEVED LEVISON WILL SEE KING EITHER IN PHILADELPHIA OR NYC IF THE CONTACT IS MADE.

SECURITY IS PARAMOUNT. TAKE NO ACTION TO JEOPARDIZE ATLANTA SOURCES. IF DISSEMINATED, CLASSIFY ~~SECRET~~.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

NY. MFR

FBI NEW YORK





~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
May 4, 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 12-03-2011

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 2, 1965, that on that date, a conference was held which involved Bayard Rustin, Harry Wachtel and Martin Luther King. The source furnished the following information concerning this conference:

A discussion took place as to whether King should participate in two affairs scheduled for June, in New York City; one on June 3, 1965, at Madison Square Garden, where 64 Jewish organizations will hold an affair protesting anti-semitism in the Soviet Union, and one on June 8, 1965, at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE).

King was concerned about over exposure in a single community, stating that he would be in Long Island, New York, on June 12, 1965. Rustin said that was different and that King would not have to say much, but would just have to appear. King noted that he would be speaking at the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) Rally on May 28, 1965, and that these other things might be too much.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET  
Group I  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

100-153735-1402

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin commented that King has a responsibility to say something about war and peace, which is what the SANE rally is about. He added that Vice President Humphrey would be at the June 3rd affair, which would give King an opportunity to say what he has never said before and that is that he is opposed to injustice, wherever it appears. This, Rustin said, would defend King from attacks claiming King is a Communist.

Harry Wachtel counseled that he would not go that far but that it does connect King with more people in an image-making way.

King was concerned as to how they could fill Madison Square Garden twice and Rustin noted that the Jewish groups affair on June 3rd already had been sold out and that this is the most important thing. Rustin stated that most of labor's support is Jewish, which would put King in favor with these supporters. Wachtel felt that King should not make any statement concerning the SANE rally until after the voting bill (to enable Negroes to register to vote) had cleared the first hurdles.

However, Wachtel is interested in having King speak at the SANE rally if King accepts the invitation to appear at the anti-semitism affair.

They all agreed to a further discussion of whether King should appear at the June 3rd and 8th affairs, within the next 48 hours.

Rustin changed the discussion, stating that it is important to get a talented paid Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) worker to come to New York to oversee the recruitment and training of college students for the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) project in the South, which is under the direction of [redacted] Voter Registration for the SCLC). Rustin said he is prepared to give full time to the training of these recruits through the A. Philip Randolph Institute, which is being set up, but only if [redacted] asks for his help.

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-2-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin said that they should have a responsible adult come to New York to handle the recruiting and not a bunch of kids. He added that many volunteers could be enlisted to work under this person. He said they should not tell [redacted] he is not doing a good job but should get it across to him that the East and New York are too important for kids. b6 b7C

Wachtel asked how the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) "thing" was. (The meeting between King and [redacted] of SNCC, held on April 30, 1965, to settle differences between their organizations). King said it went well except for the Communist issue because they (SNCC) say openly that they do not mind Communists working with them. King added that there were things he wanted to say renouncing Communism in theory but they would not go along with it. "We" wanted to say that it was an alien philosophy contrary to "us", but they would not go along with it. b6 b7C

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's  it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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~~SECRET~~

## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

### Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

- 7 -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 5/4/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
(OO: NY)

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information furnished by NY 4212-S\* on 5/2/65, concerning a conference call between BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL, and MARTIN LUTHER KING, on the night of 5/2/65.

The following sources were used in characterizations set forth in this letterhead memorandum:

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 5 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 5) (RM)  
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)  
(1 - 100- ) (SNCC)  
(1 - 157- ) (SCOPE)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-130250) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (157- ) (SCOPE)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-147693) (COMINFIL SNCC) (41)

b6  
b7c

JFO:gmd  
(16)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

100-153735-1403

SEARCHED	M-INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1965	
NEW YORK	

*Seaton*



NY 100-153735

Source

Person Characterized

NY 2359-S\* and  
NY 4212-S\*

BAYARD RUSTIN

b7D

[redacted]

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Anonymous source of WFO  
in report of SA [redacted]

HARRY WACHTEL

b6  
b7C

[redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO,  
re: "NLG; IS-C", and  
NY 1190-S\*

The source noted that [redacted] was listening in on the conference on RUSTIN's extension, but did not take part.

It is noted that when RUSTIN was suggesting that an adult recruiter be sent to New York to oversee the recruiting for the SCOPE project, KING said they should send someone like a [redacted] RUSTIN noted that either [redacted] or [redacted] would be great and that [redacted] and others "up here" could give this person an insight into how to proceed.

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This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S\*, a highly sensitive source furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist attempts to influence these matters and it is felt this classification is necessary to protect the source.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, ALBANY

DATE: 5/4/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603)

SUBJECT: CP, USA, NYD  
IS - C

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- 1 - Albany [redacted] (RM)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1-NY 100-128814 (CP, USA, NYD - Organization)
- 1-NY 100-148047 (SDS) (41)
- 1-NY 100-155004 (Student March on Washington, 4/17/65)(43)
- 1-NY 100-26603-C42 (NY County CP)
- 1-NY 100-26603-C43 (Kings County)
- 1-NY 100-26603-C41 (Queens County)
- 1-NY 100-132430 (Industrial Division of the CP)
- 1-NY 100-128804 (CP, USA, NYD - Youth Activities)
- 1-NY 100-153735 (CIRM)
- 1-NY 97-169 ("The Worker")
- 1-NY 100-15946 (JIM TORMEX)(p. 3,8)(47)
- 1-NY 100-117708 [redacted] (p. 3,4,5)(42)
- 1-NY 100-143915 [redacted] (p.3,7,8)(47)
- 1-NY 100-67670 [redacted] (p.3,9)(42)
- 1-NY 100-66715 [redacted] (p.3)(45)
- 1-NY 100-228 [redacted] (p.3)(41)
- 1-NY 100-88609 [redacted] (p.3)(46)
- 1-NY 100-47060 [redacted] (p.3)(46)
- 1-NY 100-141170 [redacted] (p.3,7)(46)
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] (p.3,6,7)(46)
- 1-NY 100-81570 [redacted] (p. 3,5)(45)
- 1-NY 100- [redacted] (FNULNU)(w m, 20s, 5'9", 155 lbs., black hair)(p.3)
- 1-NY 100-13483 (BETTY GANNETT)(p.38)(42)
- 1-NY 100-138777 [redacted] (p.3)(46)

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JFL:bea  
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JMK

100-153735-1404

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*[Handwritten signature]*

NY 100-26503

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1-NY 100-56218 ([REDACTED]) (p. 3)(47)  
1-NY 100-117158 ([REDACTED]) (p. 3, 6, 8)(47)  
1-NY 100-10113 ([REDACTED]) (p. 3, 8)(46)  
1-NY 101-559 ([REDACTED]) (p. 3, 8)(42)  
1-NY 100-58535 (CONSTANTINE RADZIE) (p. 3)(42)  
1-NY 100-68063 ([REDACTED]) (p. 3)(46)  
1-NY 100-135736 ([REDACTED]) (p. 3, 8)(42)  
1-NY 100-90909 (NORMA SPECTOR) (p. 6)(47)

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NY 100-26603

Identity of Source

[redacted], who has furnished  
reliable info in past (conceal) <sup>b7D</sup>

Description of info

A CPUSA, NYD Committee meeting  
held at the Hotel George  
Washington, NYC, 3/27/65

Date received

3/29/65

Received by

SA JOHN F. LANGTRY (oral)

Original location

[redacted]

b7D

Informant furnished information to SA LANGTRY  
which was dictated to [redacted] on 4/1/65; '  
transcribed on 4/1/65 and authenticated by informant on  
4/15/65.

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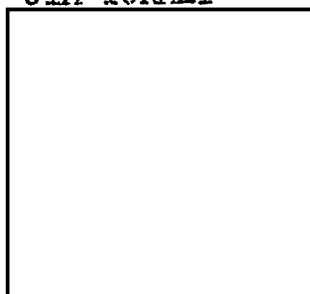
A copy of informant's report follows:

NY 100-26603

March 29, 1965

On 3/27/65, a CPUSA, NYD Committee meeting was held at the Hotel George Washington, Roof Terrace, New York City. Those CP members present included the following:

JIM TORMLEY



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[redacted] (white male, early 20's, approx. 5'9",  
155 lbs., black hair, curly in front)



FNU LNU (white male early 20's, approx. 5'8",  
140 lbs., black hair, wears glasses)

BETTY GANNETT



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[redacted] acted as Chairman for this meeting and announced that the main report on party organization would be made by [redacted] while [redacted] would give an informational report on the student march on Washington scheduled for April, 1965.

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NY 100-26603

[ ] proceeded to give his report on party organization and stated that clubs should meet once every two weeks as this was very important and that everyone in the club should be involved in some mass work. [ ] advocated that the agenda for club participation should concern itself with mass work, press work, literature and dues and fund drives.

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According to [ ] the main weakness of the party today is that it has no press commission in the NYD and that this should be remedied immediately so the district could move ahead. He said this is the responsibility of each club member and that people should go out and attempt to sell "The Worker" in all parts of the city in the housing projects and other locations where there are large groups of people. In discussing transfers within the party organization, [ ] stated that it should be organized better as there have been people who wished to transfer from one party club to another, but have had to wait a long period of time; therefore, have drifted away from the party and have not come back. In his statement, [ ] stated that in regards to recruiting, over the past 5 years, there has been no large recruiting taking place except in the youth field. Instead, he stated, the recruiting of party members has declined. He advocated that the best way to get people interested in the party was to have non-party people socialize with party people at social functions. He thought that this could be done quite easily by the party today.

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Another weakness that [ ] pointed out was the lack of overall club and county leadership in the party today. He stated that some of the clubs in the NY District CP did not have any club organizers and no educational program at all. The clubs, he maintained, should focus their work on the area they are in. To describe this he mentioned that a community club should concern itself mainly with the problems within the community in which it works, while the industrial club should concern itself with the problems within the industry in which it works. He maintained that the District CP should concentrate on the Puerto Rican, Negro

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NY 100-26603

and trade union problems. He mentioned that the NY District CP should concern itself with the Puerto Rican problem in the East Bronx, Lower Harlem and Brooklyn, while the Negro concentration should be taken up in Jamaica, Harlem, East Bronx, the Lower East Side of Manhattan and Brooklyn. He stated that the party should concentrate in three industries on trade union work, but he did not say which of the industries would be singled out. In regards to these problems, [ ] stated that a staff would get together and set up a conference to discuss the problems in these three fields.

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[ ] mentioned that the county leadership should get together with the clubs to develop a concentration for them and to help them out in any way possible. He stated that there should be a recruitment program put into full swing inasmuch as the older party members are dying out and newer members are needed to carry on their work. In the same idea of thought, he stated that new leadership was needed to be trained at this time to take over from the older leaders who are passing away.

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[ ] brought out that the party youth should be represented at every committee meeting for the next three months when discussions concerning the party's plans are being made. He mentioned that a conference was scheduled for September in which the NYD, CP, would attempt to plan its work for the coming year. (It appeared from what [ ] stated that this could possibly be a NYD, CP Convention.) [ ] did not specifically state that this was so.

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[ ] spoke following [ ] report and she claimed that the party is not in touch with the Puerto Rican community on the Lower East Side. She mentioned that this community had recently sent two buses to Washington to participate in the civil rights demonstration there and it also sent money to Alabama to support the civil rights movement in that area. She stated that they had not publicized these contributions although she did not know why. She felt that the NYD CP

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NY 100-26603

Puerto Rican Commission should send someone to the Lower East Side to consult with that party club on how they can get in touch and develop the Puerto Rican community in that area.

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[redacted] then spoke and stated that the membership of Puerto Ricans and Negroes participating in party programs in Brooklyn was very little. In fact, they did not have much social contact with groups of these people. He also criticized, at this time, a party person who is working in peace whom he asked to attend a meeting in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section and to discuss the peace issues, but this person had refused to do so by stating, "I won't show my white face in that area." [redacted] did not state this person's name at this time, but was later overheard stating that this person was [redacted]

[redacted] then spoke on his work Upstate in which he mentioned that there are differences between Upstate and the city inasmuch as they work upstate with the middle class people. He also mentioned that they are conducting party classes in that area. [redacted] stated that the people upstate did not have anything to do with working people because they have had very little success with them up there. (There was a general dissatisfaction with this statement of [redacted] but those making themselves known about this did not take into consideration that [redacted] was stating that the only people the party could work with in that area were the middle class. They were the only ones available.) Those present felt that concentration should be on the working people as they are the leaders not the intellectuals.

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[redacted] then spoke and mentioned that the youth had increased their membership and had done so by recruiting Puerto Ricans, Negroes, working class students and just plain students. He felt that the older party members should work closely with the young party members and coordinate their activities as such.

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[redacted] felt that there was a lack of understanding on the role of the youth in the party today. He reiterated [redacted] statement and stated that the youth and adults should plan and work together. He mentioned that what few Negroes and Puerto Ricans are in the party have been tied up with too much work by the party leadership and that this should be remedied at once. Other persons present spoke on their activities in the party and several people criticized "The Worker". One item of criticism which stood out was that they have read articles in the "New York Times" and later found the same articles appearing in "The Worker". Those making this criticism did not think "The Worker" was militant enough.

[redacted] then mentioned the student march on Washington, which was to be held April 17, 1965. He stated that this march is being sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society, a national organization which claims to have over 1000 members on over 41 college campuses. This march is to protest the US action in Vietnam. [redacted] stated that the labor movement should be involved in this march and he asked everyone present to attempt to get people to attend and participate in this march. He then gave out the following number: AL 4-2176, and requested that any persons who can be mobilized can be put in contact with this number to get more facts on the march on Washington.

The following proposals were made at the District Committee meeting and passed:

1. An Org. Commission to be established within two months.
2. Creation of a Cadre Training Committee.
3. Task force for planning of concentration in the area of Puerto Rican work. Areas emphasized: East Bronx, Brooklyn, Lower Harlem, Lower East Side.

NY 100-26603

4. Task force for planning of concentration in the area of Negro work. Areas emphasized: Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Jamaica, East Bronx.
5. Trade Union Commission to undertake concentration plan, choosing 3 or 4 main industrial groups.
6. All clubs to have small but functioning execs by the end of the year.
7. Clubs to develop main focus of activity and prepare plan of work to flow from it.
8. Org. Report to be brought into all county and club organizations with special emphasis on involving organizers and exec. members in a county-wide meeting form.
9. Progress report to be made at each State Committee meeting on the above proposals.

Time Table for Implementation: Discussion and plans to be drawn within the three month period ending June 30th.

The three month period from July 1st through September 30th to be used for making arrangements and changes in the implementation of these plans. Fully operative organizational activity to begin in October.

SAS of the FBI observed the following persons at the George Washington Hotel, NYC, on 3/27/65.

JAMES TORMEY  
BETTY GANNETT TORMEY



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NY 100-26603

[REDACTED]

The SAS are

[REDACTED]

JOHN R. HAWKEN

[REDACTED]

Surveillance lob 100-26603 sub G.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)

DATE: 5/4/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-8064)

SUBJECT: CP, USA ORGANIZATION  
IS - C

3-Chicago (RM)  
(1-100-20289) [REDACTED]  
(1-61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

2-Baltimore (RM)  
(1-100-12464) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100-12076) (GEO. MEYERS) *pg*

2-Butte (RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED] *pg 4, 11*

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2-Cleveland (RM)  
(1-100-17257) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) (PHIL BART)

2-Denver (RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED] FROM DENVER *pg 5*

3-Detroit (RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100-8482) [REDACTED]  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED]

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1-New York (100-8064)

TJD:pww  
(74)

100-153735-1405

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*[Handwritten signature]*

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5-Los Angeles (AMRM)  
(1-100-26044) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100-14663) [REDACTED] P 11, 12  
(1-100-52571) [REDACTED] P-7  
(1-100-4963) (PETTIS PERRY) P 11, 12  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED]

2-Milwaukee (RM)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED] P 6  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)

2-Minneapolis (RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED] P 6

2-Philadelphia (RM)  
(1-100-31723) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED]

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2-Pittsburgh (RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED]

2-Portland (AM RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED] "FROM OREGON" P-7

3-San Francisco (AMRM)  
(1-100-27747) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) [REDACTED] P-6  
(1-65-1242) (MICKEY LIMA) P 8

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2-Seattle (AMRM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100-127) [redacted] P. 8

2-St. Louis (AMRM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) ([redacted] FROM ST. LOUIS" ) P12

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2-Tampa (RM)  
(1-100- ) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)  
(1-100- ) (JAMES TORMEY)

1-New York (100-32826) (JIM ALLEN)  
1-New York (100-56579) (PHIL BART)  
1-New York (100-25623) (ERIC BERT)  
1-New York (100-15828) (JOE BRANDT)  
1-New York (100-80514) [redacted]  
1-New York (101-559) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW)  
1-New York (100-93665) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT)  
1-New York (100-13473) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL)  
1-New York (100-95704) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON)  
1-New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON)  
1-New York (100-105078) (HY LUMER)  
1-New York (100-79025) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-13203) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-13444) (JOE NORTH)  
1-New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH)  
1-New York (100-18065) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-117708) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-143915) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-128255) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-27452) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-21421) [redacted]  
1-New York (100-15946) [redacted]

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NY 100-8064

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1-New York (100-9595) (WILLIAM WEINSTONE)  
1-New York (100-26018) (LOUIS WEINSTOCK)  
1-New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)  
1-New York (100-27539) (CAFL WINTER)  
1-New York (100-69956) (HELEN WINTER)  
1-New York (100-143784)   
1-New York (97-169) ("THE WORKER")  
1-New York (100-153735) (CIEM) *42*  
1-New York (100-86624) (CP, USA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

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NY 100-8064

NY 694-S\*, on 4/21/65, advised a meeting of the CP, USA National Committee members and invited guests would be held 4/23-25/65 in the Hotel Astor, New York City.

NY 5056-S\* advised on 4/23/65, that GUS HALL delivered the main report, which he characterized as a general report. HALL stated the Vietnam war is a "war of United States imperialist aggression", and will lead to isolation and disaster. People throughout the world are protesting United States aggression and calling the United States an "outlaw". HALL compared the present action of the United States Government to Fascism in Nazi Germany. Capitalism is blind to human suffering. United States officials should be forced to tour the areas of Vietnam and see the destruction.

HALL declared United States imperialism is the main obstacle to peace in the world, and the United States is the only world power which has not given up war as an instrument of diplomacy. The United States has not accepted the judgment of history that colonialism has come to an end.

HALL stated the United States imperialists through the assistance of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) are attempting to set up public governments which will be favorable to United States imperialistic aims. HALL cited IRAN as an example. However, the CIA is not big enough to stop the anti-imperialist revolution sweeping the world.

The United States has been able to escalate the war in Vietnam since the Socialist countries are not able to present a united front. The diversion among the Socialist countries has given the imperialists room to maneuver. A victory over the present policies of the United States would be a victory for coexistence.



NY 100-8064

HALL continued, saying that the role of the CP is to expose the roots of imperialism which is monopoly capitalism. Monopoly imperialism and capitalism are intertwined. Special departments of imperialism in the Federal Government are set up to serve the monopoly capitalist companies. The JOHNSON Administration has in effect set up an illegal, invisible government in Washington by appointing heads of large corporations to head government departments and are in turn able to dictate United States policy.

The escalation of the war will effect the domestic policy of the government. It will drag the entire political spectrum in its wake. The present imperialistic action has given hope to the ultra-right. HALL denounced recent red-baiting attacks against the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and other civil rights forces.

World opinion is unanimously against United States world policy. HALL referred to the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama civil rights march and to the 4/17/65 march on Washington regarding Vietnam. He said the CP and individual Communists have played roles in these protests.

HALL stated the forces of peaceful coexistence must join together in the struggle against imperialism and voiced confidence that imperialism would soon be forced to retreat. The CP should mobilize against the ultra-right. The Socialist Party leads to "leftist isolationism".

NY 100-8064

HALL discussed the 1964 political action policy and stated the CP should have concentrated more on the lower elections. Each CP District should make a survey of the "people's political action groups" and plan ahead for youth candidates. The Party should not be afraid of being drawn into united front activities and should work with any force that is willing. The CP should promote united left action but should be critical of the "radical leftism" which seeks to attack the Party.

HALL noted that there is a growing rejection of red-baiting in the mass movements and that recently two officials of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee attacked red-baiting. There is a growing acceptance of Communists and their contributions. The legal restrictions on the Party creates problems of communication with mass movements and of building the Party. Some Party members feel the Party can't fight out of its present difficulties. This is defeatism. The Party has not taken advantage of the open doors the mass movements afforded by the rejection of red-baiting. HALL concluded by saying the Party has recaptured much of its ability to get mass actions on the road and it has been the initiating spark for mass actions of this period. Party members and the leadership have taken part in the leadership and planning and initiating of mass action.

SA [redacted] observed the following individuals entering the Hotel Astor on 4/23/65, presumably to attend this meeting:

JAMES ALLEN

[redacted]  
PHIL BART  
ERIC BERT  
JOE BRANDT

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NY 100-8064



MIKE DAVIDOW



BETTY GANNETT



GIL GREEN

GUS HALL



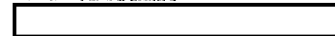
ARNOLD JOHNSON



CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

MICKEY LIMA

HY LUMER



GEORGE MEYERS



GEORGE MORRIS



JOE NORTH

IRVING POTASH

JACK STACHEL



ROBERT THOMPSON

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

JAMES TORMEY

PAT TOOHEY

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

JAMES WEST

HENRY WINSTON

CARL WINTER

HELEN WINTER

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NY 100-8064

NY 5056-S\*, on 4/24/65, advised that [ ] that date, during the above mentioned meeting, briefly commented on the main report of GUS HALL given on 4/23/65. [ ] approved the report but stressed the importance of a Negro - Labor - Farm Alliance, nothing that farmers must not be abandoned, saying that farmers are part of the alliance, just like the third leg of a milking stool. He called for a hard look at farm problems and stated the neglect of the farmers is a recurrence of an old disease of the Party.

A [ ] from Minnesota" (possibly [ ]) agreed with HALL's report. She reported that the papers in Minnesota did not play up the peace march on Washington, D.C., nor the civil rights march in Selma, Alabama. However, she said "we" sent several junior high school students to the 4/17/65 march on Washington, D.C. A Du Bois Club has been formed on the University of Minnesota campus, and it has been recognized on campus. In St. Paul, she said, there is no Negro history, nor history of the labor movement taught in schools. In Minnesota, many industries have relocated outside the Twin Cities and more attention must be paid to this problem. She ended up by endorsing HALL's report.

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" [ ] from Colorado" noted slum conditions in Denver and low income areas in Southern Colorado where incomes are \$712.00 a year per family. He reported that DOT (HEALEY) spoke to small groups in Colorado. The CP in Colorado has been destroyed by the ultra-right and the FBI. Help is needed to rebuild the Party. He said he was 62 years old and flew to New York, being in a plane for the first time.

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[ ] said the party has had for the past five years a line of having GUS HALL talk on the ultra-right. The present policy of the JOHNSON Administration is a new one - perhaps "we"

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NY 100-8064

have to examine our present policy - maybe a shift is necessary. A careful examination must be made, especially in the area of the escalation policy of the JOHNSON Administration in Vietnam. The degree of opposition to the Administration will depend on a correct analysis of the contradictions which exist in the Administration and in US imperialism in general.

[redacted] from Oregon" [redacted] reported the Party in Oregon has been harrassed by Federal prosecution, however, the rank and file in the labor movement has given support in the struggle. The labor movement must realize that as long as the Mc Carran Act remains there will be no Bill of Rights. The Party in Oregon is small and has gone through factionalism. Some comrades are inactive and will not get active. The emphasis must be on Party rebuilding around youth.

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"[redacted] from Michigan" said there must be a fight against big trusts. He noted the Justice Department seems interested in the Mc Carran Act and not trusts. He noted an inadequacy in HALL's report in regard to the steel workers' relationship with the steel companies. He called the steel industry the biggest trust in the US.

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[redacted] stated that Party needs to increase its efforts against the imperialist policy of the US. The Party has to add the anti-imperialist attitude to the civil rights movement in that this attitude is not presently in the movement.

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NY 100-8064

[redacted] merely thanked everyone for his trip to Russia and said he agreed with HALL's report. PHIL BART and [redacted] commented on the necessity to fight the ultra-right, of building the Party organization and of becoming involved in the people's struggles.

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MICKEY LIMA stated the role of the national center has been inadequate in its position on anti-imperialism. Peace centers are needed to challenge the various aspects of US imperialism. LIMA also said the huge profits of steel companies and the exploitation of steel workers has not been dramatized.

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On 4/24/65, GEORGE MEYERS delivered an informational report concerning a recent meeting of the CP, USA Negro Commission. MEYERS commented concerning his article, "Negro-Labor Unity Against The Dixiecrats", which was published in the April, 1965 edition of "Political Affairs", self-described as the "Theoretical Journal of the Communist Party, U.S.A.". MEYERS noted that sixty per cent of the South's population is now urbanized and industry has grown tremendously. The Dixiecrat grip, which draws its strength from the rural areas, is weakening. A growing working class, Negro and white, is forming an alliance with the Negro movement. The guaranteeing of the right to vote and the elimination of Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Law will produce new democratic developments.

MEYERS submitted the following proposals which had been developed by the Negro Commission:

1. Each District should set up small committees to work with the leadership in organizing the work in the South.
2. Recruit Party members and try to make permanent assignments in areas of concentration.
3. Districts should be responsible for getting written materials to these areas.
4. The Party role in relation to the labor movement should be one of stimulating the idea of organizing the South.

NY 100-8064

5. Prepare the cadre and educate members on reconstruction of the South.
6. The Party leadership should prepare an informational catalogue on the South for the use of other groups.
7. Each District should work out plans to recruit Negro youths.
8. Keep the struggle for civil rights in motion.
9. Work to organize the unorganized in the South.
10. Raise a substantial amount of money in September - December for work in the South. This money will be controlled by the Negro Commission.

HYMAN LUMER gave a short report on the United States economic situation. LUMER noted that the boon of the auto industry has been a major factor in the upswing of the economy, during which time big corporations have profited tremendously. Unemployment has not gone down and this year more youths will enter the labor market. Housing construction has declined and will continue to decline. The effects of the tax cut will no longer be felt. The position of United States capitalism has been strengthened and this has had an effect on the United States foreign policy. There should be a step up in the poverty and unemployment campaign to offset the action in Vietnam.



NY 100-8064

SA [REDACTED] observed the following individuals in the lobby of the Hotel Astor on 4/24/65:

JAMES ALLEN

[REDACTED]

PHIL BART

[REDACTED]

JAKE GREEN

GIL GREEN

[REDACTED]

GUS HALL

[REDACTED]

JIM JACKSON

[REDACTED]

MICKEY LIMA

HY LUMER

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

GEORGE MEYER

[REDACTED]

PETTIS PERRY

IRVING POTASH

[REDACTED]

PAT TOOHEY

JIM TORMEY

ROBERT THOMPSON

CARL WINTER

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

b6  
b7C

NY 100-8064

WILLIAN WEINSTONE  
HENRY WINSTON  
HELEN WINTER



On 4/25/65 discussion centered on GUS HALL's report, [redacted] from Missouri" approved HALL's report and said that St. Louis is a hot spot for the ultra-right. The Party faces the problem of the right to speak on the campuses.

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PETTIS PERRY stated the major responsibility is the struggle for peace and this struggle should be increased in the civil rights movement. He said the purpose of US imperialism in Vietnam is to smother the liberation movement. The Party should aim now to halt the war in Vietnam and bring the boys home.

[redacted] thought that HALL's report contained a small hint of thrusting towards a go-it-alone policy. The Party must work towards united front activities. Los Angeles held Selma demonstrations. The Party played a tremendous role there in organizing young people to fight for their rights. Los Angeles has learned there has to be a maximum unit and mobilization to defeat the ultra-right.

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[redacted] proposed that the Party meet again in the next couple of months and devote itself to Party organization. It must come up with answers and suggestions to solve Party problems.

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b7C

NY 100-8064

[redacted] claimed "we" played a decisive role in the peace march (of 4/17/65) even though it was not there in name. [redacted] said that young people will be called upon to sacrifice for the Party, and that some youths will be taken out of their Districts this summer.

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[redacted] from New York" agreed with HALL's report and stated there are not enough youth in the National "thing" to take part in decisions and articles for publication.

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[redacted] said the Vietnam War has changed the image of this country. There is a mass anti-imperialist feeling in the US and this feeling also exists in the labor movement. This anti-imperialist current takes place along side the civil rights current and the peace current.

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JAMES TORMEY suggested that the Party has become sluggish and there is a need for more militant and demonstrative activities. TORMEY said there is a need to step up the fight against United States imperialism in Vietnam. TORMEY noted that GUS HALL's estimate regarding the voting bill was negative and called for a more positive statement.

[redacted] said the Party should not be isolated and should develop broad united front contacts with other groups who have similar aims in particular areas.

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ROBERT THOMPSON was introduced [redacted] He stated the policy of the JOHNSON Administration can be changed in relation to Vietnam. The course of action in Vietnam can be altered. Peace can be won in Vietnam. When the

NY 100-8064

"New York Times" expresses itself as it does on Vietnam, it reflects a division in the ranks of monopoly capital. This is also indicated by the opposition in Congress and popular response. The Administration has not adopted the policy of the ultra-right in foreign policy. We would make a mistake if we said the division in the ranks of monopoly capital does not influence the Administration in any way. The contradictions in the imperialist camp are sharpening. The Party's contribution to peace is firm conviction the struggle in Vietnam can be brought to a settlement favorable to the forces of national liberation.

IRVING POTASH termed HALL's report as basically sound. The JOHNSON Administration has embraced Vietnam policy of the ultra-right. Increased expenditures for war are beginning to affect domestic policies of the Administration. Must recognize the new situation which is the anti-imperialist base in the country. A mass base exists for developing a struggle against American imperialism.

JOE BRANDT said it cost \$5,500 each week to publish "The Worker". The paper speaks to about 20,000 people each week. About three people read each issue, so 60,000 people are reached. The paper faces a financial crisis. Hope to raise 45,000 dollars in New York and \$60,000 outside New York. BRANDT proposed the fund drive end May 30th and that a National Press Building Day be held 5/16/65.

ARNOLD JOHNSON termed HALL's report as sound and it pinpointed the role of American imperialism. He praised the peace march on Washington, April 17th, and said "our" people were there from

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all over the country. Credit is due to the stimulus the Du Bois Clubs gave to the march. JOHNSON stated MICKEL (LIMA) was right - the Party should have established peace centers in connection with the world peace movement.

[redacted] stated she cannot vote for HALL's report. She stated the Party has been lax in developing expressions in either of the two major parties. There seems to be inherent contempt of various political forms present in action groups such as peace and youth groups. The Party must be flexible so as not to be isolated. She stated HALL's remark is not true about the US being the only country which has not given up war as part of foreign policy. If it were true, the US would be isolated.

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[redacted] [redacted] stated he could not understand [redacted] objections. There has been a misunderstanding of the "centrality" of the Vietnam situation, and HALL's report made a major contribution in this area. Foreign and domestic policies of the JOHNSON Administration must be followed closely. There are no pat answers. If the main points of HALL's report are taken up, the Party will forge ahead.

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CARL WINTER said there has never been such an opportunity to mobilize opinion against the Mc Carran Act. Government measures are not just against the CP but against all people. The new role of the CP should be that of a "catalyst". It must play different parts in supporting new groups.

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[redacted] and [redacted] approved the HALL report.

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The afternoon session began at 1:45 p.m. with [redacted] acting as Chairman. [redacted] agreed with HALL's report. [redacted] said he is not concerned with the government's policy of sending State Department men to campuses to explain Vietnam. He expressed dissatisfaction with Mayor WAGNER and said there must be an alternative to WAGNER.

GEORGE MEYERS stated one of the fundamental tasks of the Party is to fight for the working class and the key is developing mass struggles. HALL's report is based on sound analysis of the working class.

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[redacted] said everything must be done to stop the JOHNSON Administration from conducting this war against a Socialist country. There is an anti-imperialist trend in the US, but, as yet, it is not moving toward the Party. The Party must find ways of getting into the movement. This is done by developing struggle and united front effort and bringing the masses closer to the Party. There must be a greater independent role by the Party and more education by the Party.

HENRY WINSTON praised HALL's report. He said that high on the order of work for the Party is the task to win influence everywhere and the task of organizing the unorganized in the South.

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JAMES JACKSON reported the CP, USA had participants and observers at 3/1/65 conference in Moscow. Eighteen other Parties were represented. Each Party gave views on how the split of Socialist countries can be healed. Italy and the British Party expressed doubt about usefulness of a new meeting for unity. "We" are in full accord with actions of the recent conference of representatives of various world CPs. Also, in accord with its communique and its correct approach. Also, as soon as conditions permit, an 81 Party meeting should be held as in 1960.

[redacted] presented a resolution which had been adopted by the National Board. The resolution called for a National Convention of the Party during the first quarter of 1966. Preparations will begin with drafts and documents and a pre-convention discussion in October. Draft resolutions will be made on peace, trade union work, civil rights, youth, electoral activity, and the Party and the fight for the Party. These will be prepared by commissions. The activities of these commissions will be reviewed in June. Districts will call meetings and prepare suitable drafts of work in their districts.

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All motions re convention were passed. There was a question if this meant District conventions. The question was answered by saying that there are still questions that have to be gone into. Dates and arrangements will be made by the National Board.

GUS HALL summarized the meeting. He stated the meeting produced very fertile discussion, the best in years. There are differences of opinion but not the type that are harmful. The Party missed a tremendous two year period because it didn't

NY 100-8064

understand the youth upsurge. Sluggishness is the Party weakness. At the present time, there are historic possibilities for achievements and for making a headway.

The following proposals were voted on:

1. Adoption of main line of HALL's report and summary. Result not announced but passed.
2. Refer to Board a proposal for a two day electoral conference in June. Passed.
3. Two day meeting be held not later than the end of June on Party organization and mass tasks. Each District send one person. Passed.
4. Each District give maximum support to Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge. Passed.
5. Adopt proposals of Negro Commission presented earlier. Passed.

The meeting adjourned at 5:55 p.m.

SA WILLIAM J. BARRON observed the following individuals entering and/or leaving the Hotel Astor on 4/25/65:



NY 100-8064

PHIL BART  
ERIC BERT  
JOE BRANDT

[REDACTED]

MIKE DAVIDOW

[REDACTED]

JAKE GREEN  
GUS HALL  
DOROTHY HEALEY  
JAMES JACKSON  
ARNOLD JOHNSON

[REDACTED]

MICKEY LIMA  
HY LUMER  
GEORGE MEYERS

[REDACTED]

IRVING POTASH

[REDACTED]

JACK STACHEL

[REDACTED]

ROBERT THOMPSON  
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

[REDACTED]

CARL WINTER

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 5, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On May 4, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on May 3, 1965, [redacted] a current member, gave a report on civil rights work in the Philadelphia area. According to [redacted] the civil rights movement in Philadelphia is disorganized, and several of the groups are opposed to each other. She specifically mentioned that [redacted] for Radio Station WDAS in Philadelphia, Pa., a Negro-oriented radio station, has expressed opposition to [redacted] of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In addition, there is some opposition between the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the NAACP.

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[redacted] stated that she had become acquainted with [redacted] and has worked with him on the civil rights question. As a result of this association, [redacted] has used her name in becoming associated with other civil rights movements in the Philadelphia area.

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~~SECRET~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-153735-1406

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 10 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

See Airtel from Phila.  
to Bu 5/10/65 Classification  
changed to Secret

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS:

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On November 7, 1962, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised that on November 2, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club of the Communist Party, held at 317 East Fourth Street, New York City. According to this informant, only members of the Communist Party were allowed to attend this meeting.

On April 13, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised that [redacted] was a member of the Nation of Islam in Atlanta, Ga., from approximately August 1963 through March 1964.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is attached hereto.

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According to [redacted] the Philadelphia Friends of SNCC is undergoing a radical change. A staff worker, named [redacted] is nothing but a fund raiser, who works to collect funds to send to the national office of SNCC in Atlanta, Ga. She has done little to support the civil rights movement in the Philadelphia area. [redacted] remarked that people within the Philadelphia Friends of SNCC are working to replace [redacted] and they are attempting to replace her with a Negro woman, named [redacted] who is a close associate of [redacted]

On March 31, 1955, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised that among the material observed in the headquarters of the CPERD, Suite 710, Shubert Building, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was an index card bearing the name Mrs. [redacted] Philadelphia 31.

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According to a code card maintained in the front of this index, this indicated that [redacted] was classified as a "progressive."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS:

On March 29, 1965, [redacted]  
[redacted] Philadelphia County,  
Philadelphia, Pa., advised that [redacted]  
[redacted] has been very active in the civil  
rights movement in Philadelphia, Pa., over the  
past year. She is a former teenage gang member,  
who has been attempting to establish a rapport  
between the Fellowship House and the teenage  
gangs of North Philadelphia.

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Since November or December 1964, [redacted] has  
been associated with a Negro cultural center,  
called Freedom Library. In high school,  
[redacted] was characterized by school authorities  
as having a fanciful imagination and truly believed  
her fancies. She also was thought to have  
imaginary ailments.

[redacted] felt that once [redacted] was removed from the  
staff of the Philadelphia Friends of SNCC and replaced by  
[redacted] that this group will become much more active  
in the civil rights movement in the Philadelphia area.

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In a continued discussion of SNCC, [redacted]  
stated that her association with SNCC in Atlanta, Ga., was  
actually a Party assignment given her by the National Office  
of the Communist Party, USA. She indicated her present  
assignment was to reside and work in the Philadelphia area  
for approximately one year, at which time she would be given  
another National Party assignment.

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[redacted] then discussed the Freedom Library in Philadel-  
phia, Pa., which is operated by [redacted]. She indicated  
the local district of the Communist Party should not become  
involved with this organization because this organization is  
training the youth along the lines of the "stormtroopers."  
Evening classes are held at the Freedom Library for the purpose

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS:

of teaching the illiterate. However, these youths attend the classes wearing boots and gray jackets; and instead of being taught their ABC's, are taught such things as karate.

Concerning the Freedom Library, [redacted] Philadelphia County, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that [redacted] had indicated to him that the classes for Negro children held at the Freedom Library were under [redacted] tutelage, and the children were being brainwashed to make them Black Muslims.

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[redacted] also reported that several youths dressed as stormtroopers had been frequenting the Freedom Library. [redacted] stated that this group called themselves a more militant civil rights group.

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[redacted] also indicated that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party has a branch in Philadelphia, Pa., and she is very much disturbed at their program. This organization is attempting to recruit three-thousand people across the country to travel to Washington, D. C., for the purposes of lobbying on various pieces of legislation. They are attempting to recruit five-hundred people from the Philadelphia area.

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What disturbed [redacted] most was the fact that this organization was going to Washington instead of the South. She compared this activity with that of SNCC, who is asking for several thousand people to participate in a project in Alabama this summer. She indicated that approximately three-hundred people might be recruited for this project from the Philadelphia, Pa., area.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS:

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The members of the Executive Board of the CPEPD then discussed which Club [ ] should be assigned to within the District. [ ] indicated that she would prefer not being assigned to any Club and especially not to the youth. After a short discussion, it was agreed that she would be assigned to the Professional Club of the CPEPD. [ ] reluctantly agreed to attend the next meeting of this Club, but expressed it was her desire to be assigned to the Trade Union Club, where most of the activity would be centered.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly  
referred to as the Muslim Cult  
of Islam, aka Muhammad's Temples  
of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam", (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964 a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 6, 1958 the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 5, 1965

Title           COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference   Memorandum, dated and captioned as above,  
              at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



F B I

5/5/65

Date:  
PLAIN TEXTTransmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM;  
IS - C  
(OO: New York)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Appropriate copies of the letterhead memorandum have been disseminated to the New York, Atlanta, Birmingham, Jackson, and Mobile Offices.

Due to the fact that [redacted] gave this report to a limited number of individuals, no local dissemination is being made at this time. It is recommended that caution be used in dissemination of this information, inasmuch as disclosure could result in the identification of [redacted], a highly-placed informant in the Communist Party.

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (ENCLOSURES - 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (ENCLOSURES - 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-6488 - SNCC) (ENCLOSURE - 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Birmingham (SNCC) (ENCLOSURE - 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Jackson (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY) (ENCLOSURE - 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Mobile (SNCC) (ENCLOSURE - 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 4 - Philadelphia
  - 1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
  - 1 - 100-46820 (SNCC)
  - 1 - 157-1214 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS)
  - 1 - [redacted]

CJW:BSP  
(13)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M \_\_\_\_\_

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b7C

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100-153735-1407

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED

MAY 11 1965

FBI - NEW YORK

PH 100-47672

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-3, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

~~SECRET~~ see below

The sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

PH T-1

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b7D

PH T-2

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PH T-3

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PH T-4

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Anonymous Source

Philadelphia indices fail to reflect any references for

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Wider dissemination will be made upon receipt of informant's written statement.

Philadelphia plans to open file on Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to determine if a branch actually exists in Philadelphia. Jackson is requested to advise Philadelphia of any information received relative to a branch in the Philadelphia area.

*Airtel dated 5/10/65  
Phila. To Bu.  
Classification  
changed to Secret*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
May 5, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 12-03-2011

Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security-C

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of May 2, 1965, page three, contained an article "2000 Hail Paul Robeson At Freedomways Tribute". The article states that "an overflow audience of 2000 friends and admirers" of Paul Robeson greeted him at the Hotel Americana the previous week (April 22, 1965) on the occasion of the salute by "Freedomways" to Robeson on his 66th birthday.

The article reflects that John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) spoke at this affair. The article states that Lewis spoke of Robeson's past accomplishments. It continues as follows:

"He too spoke of Robeson's 'years of persecution' and praised him for not 'compromising important principles. We of SNCC are Paul Robeson's spiritual children. We too have rejected gradualism and moderation. We are also being accused of radicalism, of Communist infiltration'".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

100-153735-1408

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways" is set forth in the attached appendix.

The Late City Edition of "The New York Times", December 23, 1963, reported that Paul Robeson left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal flight and a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, Paul Robeson once said he loved "the Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world".

Most of the questions directed at Robeson on his arrival in New York City on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife who told reporters her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/15

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-413100)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: MURKIN  
(NY 100)

These are enclosed for the Bureau 2 copies of a FBI routing slip containing information appearing in an article in the New York Times dated 4/22/65, at which time there was a report of a ...

This FBI is classified ~~Confidential~~ because it contains a description of ... in which ... could imply the ... in the ... of ... of ...

1- Bureau (100-413100) (RM)  
 1- New York (100-153735) (RM)  
 1- [unclear] (100- [unclear]) (RM)  
 1- [unclear] (100- [unclear]) (RM)  
 1- [unclear] (100- [unclear]) (RM)

100-153735-1409

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: "Heaton", "R", "AK"]*

1-Supervisor #42

F B I

Date: 5/6/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

*Handwritten initials/signature*

To: SACs New York (100-153735)  
Atlanta (100-6670)

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re New York airtel and LHM 5/4/65, copies to Atlanta, which reported tentative plans being made for a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, 5/11-12/65 between Martin Luther King, Jr., Clarence Jones and Stanley David Levison.

As recipients have been previously advised, it is most desirable that the Bureau obtain as much factual data as possible which reveals the continuing King-Levison relationship. Of particular importance would be observations by Bureau Agents revealing personal meetings between these two individuals.

New York must effect such coverage of the principals which will enable Atlanta to follow through and obtain the desired information.

Take no actions which may cause embarrassment to the Bureau. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments. Positive information developed should be included in an LHM.

100-153735-1410

SEARCHED .....	INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED .....	FILED .....
MAY 8 1965	
NEW YORK	

*Handwritten signature: O'Connell*

*Handwritten signature: Seaton*

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 22

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Page 249 ~ Duplicate IN SECTION 14, PAGE 263  
Page 250 ~ Duplicate IN SECTION 14, PAGE 76  
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